onger period than six months, and none for the Weekly

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1864. \ NO. 38. VOL. 20.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. DUPLIN COUNTY.

paper for a shorter time.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1964 Christopher D. Hill, Petition for Partition Littleton Moore and wife, Ann

of Lands. No re, and David Wrig t. Jr.]
T APPEANING to the satisfaction of the Court that the de endants in this cause, Littleton Moore and wife And ore and David Aright, Jr., reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore, on motion ordered by the curs, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court House in Kensneville, and at three othe public places it Duplin county, and also in the Witmingt in Journal, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and tha unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them. JOHN J. WHITEHBAD, Clerk.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF APPRALEE-MENT.

RALSIGE, N. C., May 28, 1864 I'v ADDITION to Schedule of date April 12tn. 1864, the following shall be observed as the price for pasturage, pressed for the use of the Government: Pas urage, first quality, near town, per head, per Pasturage, common, near town, per head, per

Parin ags. first quality, in the country, per head, Pasiu age, common, in the country, per head, per e attention of Impressing Officers is especially called

to General's office, of the 6th of April, 1864, with the hoje that they will be strictly observed.
R. V. BUACKSTOCK, H. K. BURGWYN

Commissioners of Appraisement for N. C.

HEADQUARTERS CAPE FEAR.) WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30, 1864.

CIRCULAR:) having been ascertaized that traitors in our midst have been in the habit of communicating information to the enemy through our lines on the While Oak River and elsewhere, all crossing of these lines, except by permission from these Headquarters, is hereby prohibited. Off cers commanding out-posts of this command will arres and send to these Headquarters all persons intringing this Ry Command of Maj. General WHITING:
JAMES H. HILL,

Maj & A. A. General.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 9. 1864

The Situation.

We have as yet received nothing by telegraph calcalated to throw light upon the object of GRANT in withdrawing from the whole or the greater part of vim that shows a natural turn that way, and with a flu-Lee's front, and the speculations in the Richmond pa- ency and advoitness that could only be acquired by long pers do not give us any assistance in coming to a con-The Sentinel thinks he is moving off by his left flank. If he moves thus, the Sentinel says it will place us independent people in a delicate prelead him farther from Richmond, but it may take, dicament. If we are to believe what they may probably succeed in striking it before are the most abandoned sinners on the top of LEE, at some of the lower bridges. The Enquirer | the earth, and ought, long age, to have been put fortythinks that the Long Bridges, or the Forge Bridge, five feet and seven inches under it. For the proof of over the Chickahominy, in Charles City County, may | what we say, we refer to the Raleigh Standard and be the point to which Grant is directing his march .- | Progress on one hand, and the Raleigh Conservative He will soon turn up. By to-morrow or sooner, we on the other hand. If we do not believe what they say may receive such information as will inform us of of each other, we will be forced into the conclusion that

The Richmond Enquirer gives some extracts from a letter written to a friend in Richmond by a soldier in General Lee's army, among the rest, this :--

"The fight on last Friday was very severe. The enemy's loss is reported to have been heavier than at the Wilderness. A farmer reports Grant to have said that he would try Lee a few days longer, and it he could not succeed. he (Lee) might take his d-d little Confederacy and go to

This correspondent says that "His (GRANT's) strength is believed here (in the army) to be 130,000." ALL our accounts from the armies in Northern Georgia are meagre and unsatisfactory. We do not know why it is, but we always feel uncomfortable under such a state of things. We have somebow a painful sense of impending disaster, which we are always bappy to have removed, and in this case it will had looked forward to something ere this, which might have been realized but is not. We have been looking and hoping for Forrest in the rear of Sherman, and so have the press and the people of Atlanta, but these expectations and hopes seem doomed to disappointment. There are many who think Forrest essential to the restoration of the campaign in Northern Georgia, but who are by no mears confident in the belief that he will be employed there, however necessary his employment may be regarded. They say that General Bragg's preference for Gen. Wheeler is so decided as to preclude the chance of FORREST s being employed where he is most needed.

We trust that these fears are unfounded, but beyond doubt General Bragg's prejudices are pretty strong

Wayside Homes for the Soldiers.

Too much praise cannot be g ven to the ladies of the lief of our wounded and suffering soldiers passing through. All that unwearied attention and thought ful kindness can do is done by these patriotic ladies, who find their best reward in the consciousness of having been the means of alleviating the sufferings of the gallant defenders of their country. They seek no other reward and desire no emblazonment of their names -To carry out and continue their humane and patriotic work they do need, however, all the assistance that the liberal and benevolent can afford to reader them. What is given to the soldiers through them is sure to reach them directly and in a manner the best calculated to alleviate their sufferings and thus carry out the wishes

Praise is a'so due to those resident physicians of town, who, true to the noble instincts of their profession, have freely given and are giving their attendance it has not already been carried too far. Even and their services at the depot.

We would say to al!, give liberally; it is a duty you owe to your country, to your country's soldiers, and to your own heart and conscience. But while giving liberally, give with discrimination; give not simply for the purpose of giving—that is but a means—the end is to relieve suffering, and contribute to the comfort and supply the wants of the soldiers. Look to that. Understand for yourselves that what you do give actually for passengers on the night train North and day train reaches the soldiers—actually forwards the ends you have in view. Know well to whom you give. Mere random giving, because solicited to give, is only half giving. The soldiers who, as fighting the country's battles, represent and embody the country's cause, have a claim upon your time and thought, as well as upon your mere money.

For some time to come, at least during the pendency Richmond to Danville, of the terrible struggle in Virginia, and for weeks afterwards, the energies and means of the communities along the lines of railroad leading South from that city, will find abundant employment in attending to the sick, wounded and suffering. Let them do that well, and they will have done much ; -far more, indeed, than they could possibly do by contributions to this Richmond to Petersburg, one, that one, or the other one, for indefinite objects connected in a general way with the soldiers.

This is a section of the contributions to this potential of the contribution of the

It may be said that these remarks embody nothing

new-that everybody knows all that, or it may be objected that their tendency would be to restrict benevoence within too, narrow a limit. Now all this may ap- less change of cars on the lower. pear to be so. All we wish is that what everybody knows says, "begins at home"—of course it should not end there, but will it not strike any one as being something absurd or worse, for any one to ask or any one else to give contributions for "the soldiers" in a general way, while passing their own doors, as it were, they can at the Railroad Depot on Tuesday, assisting in dressdaily find sick, suffering, wounded soldiers by the hun- ing the wounds of our soldiers passing through, mendred? Until these are attended to, we can see no use tioned to us an incident. He was dressing the wound

can find under our own eyes. But perhaps we have exceded these remains slaughter them." This seemed to compensate him for arise of the Circuit Judges. too far. We set out with the view of directing stangular than.

attention to the noble and praiseworthy efforts all his suff rings, and he appeared to think no more of his own hurt.

80 An act to amend the charter of the peaver of the provide for holding extra terms of the party.

81. An act to provide for holding extra terms of the party. bespeaking for them the further assistance of the liberal and benevolent in town and country, in order that they may be enabled to continue their good work and meet the daily increasing demands upon them. We also desired to urge the establishment of waveide homes at other points along the lines of railroads South of Rich mond; or at least to suggest that at d fferent points on the route such arrangements be made as the means of the several communities will permit. A glass of milk, a drink of cool fresh water-a few little acts of thought ful kindness, would do much to cheer and refresh the sick or wounded soldier, thirsty, fevered and worn down by travel. We wished to urge this matter as the one first to be attended to by communities along the lines of travel. We wished also to point out the necessity of well-directed, intelligent efforts, of efforts made for definite objects, and accomplishing these objects. Calls have increased, are increasing, and will, no doubt, continue to increase. Under these circumstances neither means nor efforts can afford to be thrown away or mis-

Family fquabbles.

Ar any other time it would amuse us considerably, if not more, to notice the virulence with which the different " sects " of the " Conservatives" in this State turn upon and abuse each other. They do it with a practice. They say so many hard things of each other -these Holden and Vance men do-that they nearer to the Chickahominy, and he say of each other, then we must conclude that they - (will somebody supply the word) upon each mem cers of the General Assembly, during other constantly and outrageously. Neither alterna. tive is complimentary. It is painful for us to adopt | 122 five Justices of the Peace of Carteret and Craven countries. either, but they will have it so. They are all good ties to appoint a Commissioner, and for other purposes either, but they will have it so. They are all good

4. Resolution extending time to the sureties on the offi

4. Resolution extending time to the sureties on the offi

5. Conservatives!" and from our own experience of cial bond of W. T. J. Vann, late sheriff of New Hanove the way in which both sections or "sects" have county, to collect taxes;
5. Resolution in tayor of J. C. Griffith, sheriff of Cas -who were stubborn enough to think that from first to last the South was right and its cause was just have not been supplied. how they called them "destructives" ostracised them 1863, entitled "An act to amend an act, ratified the 13th December, 1863, entitled "An act making an appropriation for the Military Establishment of the State." lean to the latter alternative and think that probably they go a little too far in their accusations against each other. But then, on the other hand, they ought to know each other. They have been acting togetherthey have been riding the same hobby horse, but have only quarrelled at last because more than one wanted to ride in front. HOLDEN thinks his turn ought to ave come—the incumbent is partial to the "Advance" and don't like to go behind. They still agree in de nouncing the " destructives," but they can's all ride in front; that is the trouble. It is a pity that they should not agree, but when some people quarrell, etc.

So far as mere party matters are concerned the VANCE " Conservatives" and the Holden " Conservatives" in the Legislature which recently adjourned, were about equally venomous—that is, if there were any avowed Holden men; - (we know that there were men who in fact out-HOLDENED even HOLDEN) were equally ready to nullify and produce conflict between the State and the Confederacy-equally ready to de nounce the " Destructives," and so on. All this con s'ituted the "Conservative" Shibooleth.

But the Independent Voters of the State share none of the spirit that appears to animate either of these sects" or sections of the opposition. They identity themselves with neither. They simply deprecate conflict and electioneering squabbles at a time like this, and to avoid such co.flict they have expressed themselves willing to not only waive opposition to Governor VANCE, but, maugie his surroundings, to give him an independent support for re-election. They have believed and still believe him to be, spite of his party bigotry, in the main pa triotic and true to the cause in which the Confederacy is engaged. In doing so, they have waived many causes of opposition, and have been called upon, and are stil called upon to exercise no common degree of forbearance, a forbearance which now they exercise as a virtue, but which under other circumstances might be a crime. Some mistaken frier de of Gov. VANCE, if indeed they be friends, seem inclined to task this forbearance to the nimost, to the great and evident satisfaction of his "Conservative" opponents. Men are not made of adamant, and there is a possibility that this may be, if forbearance has its limits, and there is a point at which patience ceases to be a viture.

Railroad Travel. We are informed that the running of double daily trains has been resumed on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, leaving Wilmington at 10.30 A. M. and P M. A mail will be taken on each train, and one car South. We suppose the other trains will have the usual

passenger accommodations. We have been furnished with the following comparative table of distances on the Seaboard Route and the Upper Route via Danville, Greensboro', Charlotte and

Columbia to Kingsville: UPPER ROUTH.

Danville to Greensboro' Greensboro', to Charlotte, Charlotte to Columbia, Columbia to Kingaville,

From which it would appear that the length of travel is precisely the same on either route, with one

We are not informed as yet as to whether the Wil everybody would practice. "Charity," the proverb mington and Manchester Railroad has made the same arrangement as to running trains that the Wilmington and Weldon Road has done, but think it very probable.

ONE of our town physicians who was in attendance in looking away in the distance for objects which we -a very painful one-of an officer, received, we think. near Richmond, when the officer remarked-" Well, But perhaps we have extended these remarks Doctor, they did hit me pretty hard, but how we did

> CHEAP PAPERS -The only papers on the continent that do not go up in price, are those issued by Secretaries Chase and Memminger. It is true their circulation is immerse, but the issue of the new series by 1 th February, 1863. Secretary MEMMINGER is very irregular. Many of his to increase their rates of toll. subscribers are getting quite impatient at the delay in receiving their copies.

> > For the Journal.
> > HEADQ'ES 51st REGT N. C. TECOPS) Near Richmond V ...

Jule 1st. 1-64. Messrs. Editors: Below you will find a list of casual t this Regiment, in an engagement with the enemy May at. 1864, near Gaines' Mills

C H Ezzall B Ezzell.

C .- Killed : Private J J Thomas. Wounded: Sergts B Rowcen, G W Stanford, Privates Louis Summerlin, E Matthis, J J Summerlin, Co. D.—Wounded: Capt R J & cEachen, Sergt T D Vc. Phaul. Private SJ Cobb, WJ Humphrey, A ashlewhite, J W Willis. elightly; D chaw, seriously; M A McRae.
Co. E.- Killed: Sergt SP Bammonds, Private P Pow-

Wounded: Privates J Blackman, E Grimsley, A Rauson Co. F. Wounded: Privates W P McLenan, J B Jones A tpa kman.
(o. G.-Killed: P Edwards.

Wounded: Privates O Bell, J R Jolly, McD. Blackman Co. H.~Killed: Privates D McColskey, J I Nobles. . Wounded: Corpl D J Prarce, Privates W Sibbett. Wounded: J W Hemmenway, T D Jones, H J Bayne Jackson Teo, slightly.
Co. K.—Wounded: Lt J J Ten, arm; Private W T Sills

Officers. Very respectfully, JOHN B. LATTA, lst Lt. & Adj't 51st Reg't. N. C. T.

CAPTIONS OF ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS Passed at the Adjourned Session of the General As-

sembly of North Carolina, A. D., 1864. 1. An act in reference to the payment of taxes. 2. An act concerning the per diem and mileage of the

session

3. An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to author

abused all who would not bow down to their dictation well county.

6. Resolution authorizing the distribution of the Revised Code of this State am ng the Justices of the Peace who

> 8. An act to incorporate the Fayetteville Mill Manufacturing Company, in the county of Comberland.
>
> 9 A resolution in reference to the Public Treasurer.

19. An act to incorporate the Yanceyville Female Sem inary.

11. An act to incorporate the Cross Creek Manufacture ing Company.

12 An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Soldiers' Female Orphan Hom., in Forsythe county.

13. Resolutions to be laid before Congress in reference to the rights of North Carolina in the importation of

14 Resolution of thanks to Major General Hoke, Brig tlen. Ransom and Commander Cooke. 15. Kesslution in tayor of J. C. Smith, late sheriff o

al xander County. An act in favor of John A. Long. 17. An act to legarize the proceedings of the county ourt of Davie in laying the taxes for the year 1864. 18. An act to amend an act to restore the courts and for other purposes.

19. An act to incorporate the Trustees of the General

Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate Bistes of America. 20. An act to smend an act, ratified on the 17th December, 1862, entitled "an act to prohibit the distillation of

21. An act to enlarge the powers of the Commissioners the town of Wilmington.

22. An act to incorporate the Cape Fear lodge of A. Y

sons, No. 194 in Enzapethtown, Bladen county. 23 An act to protect cattle.
24 An act to an horize the county court of Watang. County to sell the old jad in the town of Boone.

25. An act to allow Alexander J. Hood, late Tax Collec

or of the County of Meckieuburg farther time to collec 26. Resolution concerning the collection and listing tax s in Wateuga County.

27 Resolution in law r of H. B Deaver, late tax collections in law r of H. B. 28. Heso usion of thanks to the officers and so diers

29. An act to anthorize the Justices of any county to m et in special term to levy taxes. 30. An act concerning the North Carolina Institution for 31. An act to accorporate the Cape Fear Importing and

exporting Company.

32. Au act to extend the time for comparing the polls in certain counties, and for other purp see 33. An act transferring causes in Equity depending in the urts of certain counties. 34. An act to prevent obstructions in Big Swamp by of His dear Son. a sus of fish traps.

35 AB act in reference to exemption from taxes. 36. An act to authorize the ceturines of Lewis William on, late Sheriff of Cabarrus county, to collect arrears o 37. An act to incorporate the Island Ford Toli Bridge

ompany in the county of Rice migham.

38. An act to amend the charter of the town of Char otte, passed at the reseron of 1 60-61. 39 hes juli in in favor of harmony and co operation. 40. Resolution exempting State and other office: a from

41. Besolution in layer of Alexander Smith of Transylva 43. Resolutions concerning certain nots of the Congress t the Conf. derate States. 44. Resolutions in favor of the Speakers, Clerks and Door

45 Resolutions in reference to military organization kuown as Mallett's Battalion. 45 Resolution in favor of Drary King.

Resolutions in relation to the Judges, Gov. Vance and T. P. Napier.
45 Resolutions concerning the importation of goods by

49. Resolution in favor of Thomas J. Kennedy. 50. Resolutions n reference to a basis of peace.
51. Resolution concerning the acts of Congress. 52. An act to legalize the sale of the public gaol and i

the town of Wildesboro'.

53. An act for the relief of the wives and families of so ers in the army. 54. An act to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Fiorence Sailroad Company. 55. An act in regard to toils on the Western Plank

56. An act to appropriate money for the Military establishment of the "tate.

57. An act to amend an act, entitled an act to charter the Shelby and Broad River Hailroad Company.

53. An act to amend the charter of the Lockville Mining 141 and Manufacturing Company. 59. An act to provide ways and means for the supply of

the Treasury. 60 Au act for the better regulation of the Western .u: 61. An act to legalize certain acts of the County Court

63. An act to incorporate St. John's Lodge at Kinston lowed by consequences lamentable to the representation of B & W. Dibble, tive of the equine race. Amongst the papers was a 64. An act concerning the free passage of fish in Neuse \$50 note of the Confederate States Freesury, old issue,

66. An act to aller the times of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in the Sixth Judicial Circuit. 67 An act to incorporate the Mecklemburg Iron and 68. An act to authorize the Justices of Caswell county to

regulate the cleaning out of Moon's Creek in said county. 69 An act to enlarge the powers of the Mayor and Com-70. An act in relation to guardians and wards in Tran

sylvania county.
71. Resolutions respecting the national adminis ration and the proper authorities to conduct negotiations for eace with the enemy. 72. Resolution in favor of Walter A Thompson.

73. Resolution in favor of the Washington sufferers.
74. Resolution concerning the North-Carolina wounded 75. Resolution to appropriate money for the premises around the Governor's resid-nce. Resolution in favor Alex. Houston.

 Resolution in reference to the Public Treasurer.
 Resolution in reference to the messenger in the Executive department.

prame Court. 62 An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the re-lief of landfords"

83. An act to repeal the act ratified the 20th September, 1861 concerning winter cothing for our troops
84. An act to mend an act entitled "Reverue," ratified 85. An act to au h r ze the Buncombe Turnpike Company

86 An act to amend an act authorizing the eraction of a tell bridge over the Catawba river between the towns of Newton and heapir.

87. An act to authorize the Chairman of the Boards of Superintendents of Common by hor is of the several counties in this State, who have invested the funds in their hands in Confederate State bonds, to sell said bonds and distribute the proceeds among the districts of their respec-

tive counties entitled to receive the same
88. An act to smead an act entitled "An act to extend the charter of the bank of the chart of the day of May, 1831.

Co. A.—Wounded: Private J E Herring, seriously.

Co. B —Wounded: Captain W R Bell, arm ampulated;

Private A E Rackiey, D J Emith, Sergt Geo Merritt, Private

with a flabeas corpus and to prive the charter of the State. the charter of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, for from being removed beyond the limits of the State.

90 An act to amend an act pass d at the ist session of the General Assembly for 1862-'63 and entitled "Ar act to establish the office of Auditor of Public Accounts. Resoluti in in relation to Public Printer 92. An act to incorporate the Fayetteville Military Abadoccurred. Two divisions of his cavalry under Sheridan are

emy. 93. An act to incorporate the Plaster Banks and Saltworks liaitroad Company. 94 Resol tion in relation to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts. 95. An act author zing the Governor to appoint a com messioner for the benefit of the representatives of deceased

Promotions.

An army corresponder t of the Richmond Enquirer says the following promotions were announced in a special or der from the headquarters of the Army: Maj. Gen. J. B. Kershaw, permanently to the command of Brigadier General Bryan Grimes, permanently to the

command of Pavier's (N. C.) Brigade.
Brig. Gen. Jas. Conner, temporarily to the command of McGowan's Brigade.

Brig Gen. Rufus Barringer, permanently to Gordon's Brigade of Cavalry.

Brig. Gen John McCausland, permanently to Jenkins Cavalry Brigade.

Brigadier General Wm R Cox, temporarily to Ramseur's

Brigadier General 7 hos. Toon, temporarily to Johnson's N. C.) Brigade. Brigadist General Wm. G. Lewis, temporarily to Hoke's Brigadier General Lilly, temporarily to Pegram's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Zebulon York, temporarily to Hays and Stafford's Brigade.

Major General Ramseur, temporarily to Early's Divi-Major General Mahone, temporarily to Anderson's Di Lieutenant General R. H. Anderson, comporarily to

Longstreet's Corps. Lieutenant General J. A. Early, temporarily to Ewell's The names of many worthy North Carolinians will be found in this list

A Peace Yankee.

The following petition to the Hon. A. Lincoln from one of his drafted subjects, with the accompany paply, were picked up on the Wilderness battle field by a Petersburg soldier, attached to the 41st Va. Regiment .-They will be found particularly interesting: HONORED SIR:

Whereas, it bath pleased Almighty God to exalt you to the Chief Magirtrate of the United States, a sense of my duty requires this petition. Accept my petition.

I was drafted into the United States service about the 14 h of July, 1863, and I being poor, not able to pay my commutation, was obliged to submit to the aw, and come into the field. But by the wise hand of Providence, I have never

been brought into action, and my duty to God forbids me bearing arms against my tellow man, friend or enemy, for I am looking for the speedy literal coming of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, to overturn ali earthly governments, and to establish a reign of peace This being my faith, I should as soon think of blas-

pheming the name of God and violate the plainest precept of our Lord by imbrueing my hands in the blood of any fellow-creature, be te triend or foe, as to be ray my faith in the u-e of carnal weapons to sustain a Gov erment which I believe must soon cease to exist. I know that this is a time of national perplexity and trials, when diplomatic relations between the civil pow-

ers are become unendurable, forcing either to hostinty or submission. I am a so aware of the difficulty you would labor under in giving a broadcast exemption on conscientious scruptes, but I pray you give me a bearing, for I can never bear arms against my fellow-man and be justified

by God. I ask for, no redress for any wrong; there has not been any done. Neither do I ask to get out of the service, her any office, nor any more wages, or better tood or cothes, but that I might be assigned to duty in hospital, or any only where I am not compelled to

use weapous of death, but where I can do my duty as a faithful servant of Christ. I prayertudy snomit the foregoing to your kind consideration, proying also that God will give you wisdom and understanding in your trying position, and preserve you blam has until the appearing and Kingdom

REPLY. WAR DEPARTMENT. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D U., March, 29.0, 1864. Sir :- I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt f your communication of the 8th inst., requesting to be assigned to some only in the Hospital Department, on account of your conscientious scruples against bearing arms, and to inform you that before any action can be taken by this office, it is necessary that the statemen s made oy you should be properly substantiated.

I am. Sir, Very respectfully, Your oba't serv't, SAMUEL BUCE,

Assistant Adjutant General. Private R. N. CHAFFEE, Co. A. 2nd Vermont Vols.

Sigel on Lee.- On Tuesday night (a week before Breckintinge whipped Lim,) Gen. Sigel, according to the New York 1 imes, made a very remarkable speech in Martinsburg, Va. He said: "The wa. has gone on three years, and it is a great disgrace to the North that, with all its superiority of men and money, the rebels have not been conquered. I am now here, where I was two years ago. Only think of it! We march to morrow to fight the greatest general of the age; the greeted with hisses from some intense loyalists. He graph, for assisting us in copying the list at a late replied, "You may hiss, but he is a great General, although a recel."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—As we were passing the old certain well-known parties in the following: Exchange Hotel, yesterday morning, we saw a small boy amusing himself and sundry comrades by feeding the horse of a North Carolina calvaryman with paper. The unsuspecting quadruped was swallowing it with the same gusto be would have guiled down lodder. The boy's ingenious device for getting a little fun was foltive of the equiue race. Amongst the papers was a Aaron Gage, 65. An act to amend an act, entitled, "An act for the improvement of the roads in the counties of Henderson, and in the counties of Henderson, ling on it, "Ogden's Adventures." The borse dicq.

Richmond Engure which be could not pass, and a Theatre play bill, hav-Richmond Enquirer

TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1883 by J. S. Theashen, in the Clerk's Office of the District rt of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

THE PLAG OF TRUCE.

RICHMOND. VA:, June 8th, 1864. Grant sent Gen. Lee the flag of truce yesterday for the purpose of returning the detail of ours, improperly captured while burying the dead last night, and to apologise for taking them. Nothing of interest has transpired to-

GRANT'S DISPATCHES, &c.

PICEMOND. Jane 8th. 1864. United States papers of the 4th inst. have been received. Gold was quoted at 192. Grant's dispatch claims the ene my's (Confederate,) works at Cold Harbor as having been carried the previous afternoon; the enemy's repeated assaults were repulsed with loss in every instance; several hundred prisoners were taken. Dispatches from Butler and other sources are equally fabulous. They were published probably with the view of acting on the Republican Convention which met at Baltimore on yesterday.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

SICAMOND, June 8th, 1364. The Senate sustained the President's veto of the joint resolution exempting editors and employees of periodicals from military service; also ejected the bill increasing the number of ordnance officers, returned by the President.

Appropriation bill passed without amendment. The House joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor, officers and men was concurred in. The Tax bill was further discussed. The House was occupied in the discussion of the Senate impressment bill until recess. OFFICIAL FROM GEN. LEE. HPADQUAETERS A. N. V., June 8th, 1864-11 P. M. The enemy has been unusually qu'et to day along the

whole extent of his lines, and nothing of importance has

reported to have crossed the Pamunkey yesterday at New

R. E. LEE, General. FROM THE VIRGINIA VALLEY.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN TOP, 11.30 o'clock, P. M., June 8th, 1884. Crook and Averill joined Hunter to-day at Staunton. A portion of their forces are on the Greenville and Middleboro' road. Five hundred cavalry made a demonstration. at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Waynesboro', and on the Green ville and Staunton Road, but were repulsed by Imboden. The enemy retired to Staunton, burning Fisherville Depot. Pore, with 4,000, is moving down the valley to reinforce

anticipated to-morrow. FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

RICHMOND, June 9, 1864. Nothing doing along our lines to-day. Not a heavy gun was fired up to 2 o'clock. Both armies are confronting each other in their breastworks, with eccasional picket

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. FIGHMOND, June 9, 1864.

Senate passed the tax bill. The House passed the bill autho. izing the issue of cerificates of indebtedness for property purchased or impressed by the Government, said cer ificates to be receivable in payment for all dues, except import and export duties. A motion to reconsider was agreed to.

FROM TBANS-MISSISSIPPI.

The Operator at Brandon, Miss., Jane 8th, reports on the anthority of Col. Shada from Shrevenort as officia from Camden, Ark., May 27th, that on the 24th Marmadude engaged the enemy's marine first near Gaines' Landing .-Capt. Bacon boarded and captured the transport Lebauon. Pratt's battery did excellent service, crippling one gun

boat seriously. The whole Federal fleet was repulsed, and driven down the river.

Price was reported at Camden, and Taylor below Alexandria.

Steele eccupies Little Book and Pine Bloff.

From the Goldsboro' State Journal.

From Newb:rn. We are indebted to a gentleman who has laid us under many similar obligations, for a copy of Mills Joy's Yankee Newbern Times, of the 28th ult., in which we fied the first instalment of the particulars of the torpedo explosion at Batchelor's Creek, first announced by the State Journal several days ago. The Times heads the article on the subject thus:

FEABFUL EXPLOSION AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

And gives the following particulars: On Thursday afternoon as the train was unloading at Batchelor's Creek, a fearful explosion, attended with a rightful loss of lifs, took place from the careless handling of powder. A quantity of ammunition being passed out without proper care, exploded, and resulted in one of the most shocking disasters on record. The But these things are puerite compared to what remains to be told. During tast automn or winter the confidencial to be told. During tast automn or winter the confidencial mains of human bodies. A large number were in waiting, hoping to hear news on the preival of the train. some of the poor victims were blown into tragments, and for a distance of hundreds of yards human gore and remains were everywhere visible. The gallant 1320 N. Y., stationed at this point, suffered severely. At 11 P. M., I hursday evening, the number of killed ascer-

tained was 40, woulded 17. Wounded-Moj John B Houstain, 132d N. Y.; Lient V W Weils outh Penasyivania, Special Aid to Colonel P. J

lassen, severely you, ded. D Jones, Com. Serg killed. CAPUALTIES IN 132D NEW YORK.

Company A .- None.

Comp ny B-Beyon Carney, ki led; Patrick Gorman Courad Li backer, adward Jashert, missing, supposed to hav oeen brown to atoms; Cor John Farell, would d nand and leg.
t ompany '- Sergt Sanford, Private James Byrns, killed.
Company D-P. ivate Aug Bache, amoulance driver,

Company D-Frivate Aug Bacne, amousance driver, killed; Michael Frown, wounded Company E-J Henreicoe, Henry Peterman, John Brack, Thomas Connors, arthur Movamara, Charles Mampton killed; Frank Towle, Wm Brown, wounded. wagon master, James Magee, Richard Westburn, kided.
Daniel Murphy, severely wounded; John Tomin and mine

Gallsguer, elightly wounded.
company G-William Meadows, Patrick Nolan, killed.— Martin Scotter, wounded.

Company H-Michael Briscoe, Peter Gibbin, James Hamil. Horatio Nelson, William J Furey, drummer, knied. Thomas Fi zsimmons, Francis McGovern, wounded.

Company I - ah mas a uliigan, kiiled. Company K-Nathan Koig a, isase B Lewis, David Mc-Connel John H Leonard, hospital cook, wounded. Private Tibbetts, of 152d, detailed on signal corps

168TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS. Sergt Wm Ennever, and P.ivate Jos Beals severely wounded.

Brewster, bugler in (apt. West's Co., 12th N. Y. Caval-

Charley Smith, and Tobey, colored servants, were blown As fast as we obtain further particulars of this sad disaster we will make them public. We acknowledge our indebtedness to Gen. Palmer for his courtesy in furnishing us a list of the casualties es far as heard from, and to Mr. Gilmore, of the Leie-

We copy the folicwing items of general concern also from the Times. The people from below will recognize the negro's grasp, and remonstrating very bitterly

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, New Berne, N. C., May 28, 1864. Editor " North Carolina Times": - I nave the bonor to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for the benefit of destitute refugees from Washington and you see he moves and speaks?"

can, under any ciecumstances, be admitted. Respess. He is in company with another like worthy. NEW HOTEL IN BEAUFORT .- Col. S. T. Carrow and Isajah Respess have taken the stand of L. W. Piggott, and propose to keep a good hotel in Beaufort. "Sam Show" is reported among his friends as dead.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every in-

Special Notices will be charged \$4 per square for each

All Obituaries and private publications of every charac-

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character

and every insertion.

ter, are charged as advertisements.

He ought to be. "SAN SHOW" DEAD - We learn that Lt. J. L. Pennington's Daily Pogress of Raliegh, has been suppressed. How true this may be, we do not pretend to ay. If this be true, it gives Duncan K. McRae's Confederate Sewer the full monoply of his paper business

at Raleigh. Mills Joy has heard of the ram Albemarle. He says the news from Plymouth to the 9.h ult, reports the ram in a " critical condition;" also that " nine of her men were killed in the engagement of the 8th."-Joy has not heard anything further of the engagement of the 8th, except that the ram's smoke stack was so riddled that it had to be taken out, and the rebels were busily engaged in putting the one belongng to the Southfild in. The Southfield was then not o be seen, and it is supposed the rebels blew her up.-A captured contraband tells Joy that on the authority of a friend on board of her, the ram had " two feet of

water in her hole when she reached Plymouth." Joy is grand on the beauties of beautiful Newbern -118 roses, shade trees, figs and fish. He is very severe on Gen. Lee's lying disputches : but otherwise, from the contents of Joy's paper, we could not discover the Yankees had an army in the field.

From the Columbia Carolinian.
MAJ. Gan. WHITI G.

Shortly after the commencement of active hostilities, Gen Whiting and to the ariter of this paragraph that he slieved the press to be the curse of the country, and that believed the press to be the curse of the could "blot every be could follow his own if a matter, he would "blot every newspaper out of existence, put every aditor under guard, at d hang all the correspondents"—especially one, whom modesty for d to be one one it. We took pains to pressive the somewhat radical observation, hoping that are desired day it much a make useful. That time has a rivthat some day it might e make useful. That time has arrived, and the same engine of public opinion which the Gen'l then so incantiously revied now steps forward to stand between him and a threstened defamistion of character.— Is has been treely alleged, first in Petersburg and Bich-mond, and subsequently to nearly every country town in the Confederacy-for facts of such a nature fly on the wings of the wind-that Gen. Wanting, matead of obeying the orders of Gen. Beautegard to move forward on the 16th of May and attack the enemy in his front, was found by a conrier at ten o'clock in the morning dead drunk in Petersburg hotel, and that consequently we failed to capture eight or ten thon and prisoners, and thus utterly demoralize the Yankee atmy under Gen. Butler. Bo much of the statement as refers to the intoxication of General Whiting, we pronounce talse; but as regards obedience Whiting, we pronounce false; but as regards obedience or disobedience of orders on the morning of the 16 h of May, we know nothing. He went from Wilmington to Petersburg unofficially, and, as we are informed, at the instance of Gen. Beauregard, was assigned to the command of the latter city, and did refuse point blank to evacuate the same, on the ground that the capture of Petersburg toud end in the tail of Richmord Subsequently, he reconsider from the Rangespard to see in conjugation served orders from Gen. Besuregard to act in conjunction with the remainder of our lorces in an attack on the Federal position; but that he failed to carry them out because

Hunter. The enemy have no supplies, but subsist off the country. Our troops are in fine spirits. An advance is but we have no hesitation in saying that it is the province of the press to rescue from ruin any personal character which such a perversion of fact involves. So iar as apility is concerned, no one lamiliar with the history of this officer can doubt that any error of judgment of may have been guilty is more than compensated by the masterly ability which has marked the career of the man in the past, and he can well afford to be censured for a saut which toucked his head alone and not his heart. But when the tale goes forth to history, that on a certain day when the enemy were knocking at our gates, Gen. W. uegraded himself by getting drunk that he could not lead his troops, and we lost a battle because or his neglect, it be-comes the duty of every member of the present generation to detend the reputation thus assailed and to soread the

THE FEDERAL SPY SYSTEM IN EUROPE -The London ladex I the 5th way, has an editorial on the boldness and per-sistence shown by the spies of the United S stes in Engand and France. Among other things it says: Some of the doings of these gentry would be amoning, if

they were not so intolerably annoying to decent people.— A short time since, in L. verpool, the residence of a lady whose husband (then assent) is connected with Confeder ate affairs, was ceset by spies, who watched it digit and day, and sought ingress under various pretences, until the numerics at last became so great that the ponce had to be applied to. In or near Glacgow, an untrage even more fingrant was perpetrated. A Federal official, bearing a commission from the President of the United States, obtailed, under p etext of seeki g fougings, access to the chambers of a genticinan supposed to be implicated in the outlaing of some suspected vessel in the Cijde, and upon de data acquired in this lugent de reconnomiance, a search warrant was actually result afterwards, though, of course, without producing the expected revelations. There is scarcely an officer of prominent chizen of the Confederate and pestered by this dorquitions and protesm-shaped espion

pervant maids are bribed to purlois letters; landiadies are frightened by a mock assumption of inquisitorial authority; wives, in the absence of their mashands, are im-posed upon with actions. When succession, which they eldom are, these practices are avowed by the Fourth swell the "mass of ov de co" transmitted through Mr. adams to the Foreign Office. That we are not exaggetating the extent of the organization to which this system of Foderal espionage has been carried, will be evident to every ordinary reader of the newspapers. It is a notorious fact, repeatedly complained of through the press, that every considerable shippard in Great Britain is watched by spies. The circums ances of the se.zu so the Peter-hoff win also be reconceled, and how it was partially excused on the ground that she was marked on a list or side pecied vessels with suspected owners furnished by a Federal consulto his develue at. A stort that since it was made a beast in a Nettnern newspaper that an efficier of a Dicchage runner, the cumulentand, had been brood by the Federal Consultat Havana, or his employee, to oring

clerk of the eminent French mayat confractor, at Vorus, of rances, disappeared, and with him very important and Valuable papers retailing to the business ("sussections of the nodes. As the man enjoyed a highly respectively position and an ample salarly, it was Crear that no ordina, or amail temptation c. u.d have induced him to forest his proceeds and his country, and to the the gainers. At thoughton wards Mr. Dayton, the Fouries. Millister as Perls, in a correspondence which has been recently published, anomitted to the rie chambleter of Foreign affairs what purposed to be coules of papers implies ing an Voruz, and a.s. his correspondent, M. Ariband, or Bordesu, by the for building Vessors or was for the confederates

Up a tam evidence, mr. Daytou besed a formal demend for the seizme, o at iense do chiton, of Cattalli vessels and other mea ures to irus, are the netarion accepipts of the conederates aga use be neutrally of france. We have to means of Judging of the contineness of tals eviends, and we understand has both M. s.rs. Voluzing ar-mand accine, as they have a perfict moral and legal right o do, to pronounce in the inster unit the origina s are lounced, of wolch these papers profess to be copies.— Mr. Dayton's differential, nowever, is no envision one to a gentleman and the representative of a friend in a but.

**Titler the papers submitted to the French Friend office are of a picce with the report of the considers a secretary o the Navy; aimed 0: Earl husself and in that case the simultaneous employment of lorged documents for the same purpose with the two Governments would bear somewhat too su pictous a cissacter. Or, on the other band, they are got time, then he contesses bimsel ganty of subornation or robbery, and mable, out for his diplomatic The Macon " Telegrapu" says it has been furnished with

a list, by States, of the pri-opers confined at Anderson-vule, Gaorgia, as follows: From Indoes, 1,249; New York, 1,999; Pensylvania, 1,867; Ohlo, 1,291; Tenness et 1,-York, 1.937, rensylvation, 1,507, 1,537, 1ediform 1.1-18; I dinama, 664; Kentucky, 5,2, Michigan, 591; massachusette, 56°; Connet.cut, 514; wisconsin, 339; Virgin a, 224; Iowa, 251; Maryland, 159; New Hampshire, 1 5; 1-sonot, 131; Maine, 102; N Jersey, 97; Vermon, 74; hhode bland, 66; Mississiopi, 36; Alauama, 30; North Carolina, 22; Minnesota, 7; Arkansaa, 6; regulars, 477. A BAD CHARACTER. - We always were aware of the importance of preserving a good reputation for

so well calculated to impress the disalvantages of baving a bad sharacter upon the mind, as the to:lowing anecdate: A mortal fever prevailed on board a ship at sea, and a negro man was appointed to throw the bodies over board. One day when the Captain was on deck, he saw the negro dragging out of the forecastle a sick man

truth and honesty, but we have met with nothing lately

who was struggling violently to excreate himself from against the cruelty of being buried alive. "What are you going to do with that man, you

black rascal?" asked the Captain. "Going to throw him overboard, massa, cause he "Dead! you scoundrel," said the Captain, "don't

"Yes, mas a I know he says he no dead, but he always lie so, nobody never know when to believe him

D. W. HAND, Surg. U. S. V. Is this town, on the 7th inst., MARY ELIZIB TH, only daughter of the late Wm. O. and Lizzie C. Milligan, aged I year and 7 days.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1864.

County Court ... County Candidates. The June term for New Hanover commenced its no be small, owing to the bad weather, the great need

of labor on the farms in the country, and the very high price of accommodations in town. It has been usual for some action to be taken at June

son and Captain J. R. HAWES in the House.

to-day in our columns.—Daily Jonnal, 14th.

About Richmond.

General Lee, for two years past, has exhibited iron endurance, and has kept the field with a constancy almost without a parallel. It is known that, for some time past, the General has been pretty seriously indisposed a lthough he is now recovering and able to ride down to the lines in an ambulance. He did so last week. In the meantime General Beauregard is at hand to relieve him of the sole load until he recovers.-General Lee has had an attack of what may be called country in the vicinity of Richmond, and had pointed

The lines of the opposing armies, both entrenched. Of course, without the map we could not point out we suppose, are at some points within fifty yards of these positions to our readers. We satisfied ourselves, down to the front by way of Gaines' Mill, the New | Chickahomity below Bottom's Bridge: -These places Bridge and around there, the atmost phere was unwhole- are at the Long Bridge or bridges and at the Forge some, with picket-firing, occasional shelling and all Bridge. Crossing at either of these places would that sort of thing. This must be the case when hostile bring the enemy to the James low down in Charles nock and Port Royal on the Rappahannock, then to

that he does, and others assert that he does not. Gene- would appear to us to be doubtful policy for him to do working man-a whole team. ral Lee has not apprized us of his intentions. It may so. be that no decided movement will be made until he is ready to resume the active command in the field. In down as Lynchburg. That is part of their grand pro- in seven barges, and started out about midnight. gramme, some part of which, considering the vast means | Boldly pulling up to the steamer, which was lying employed, may reasonably be expected to succeed. We quietly at anchor, the boats got within thirty steps of educing mules as well as horses, especially Commissary cannot hope to built them at all points, and escape wholly without less. We must be prepared for some made no response, but ran their boats up against the with a fine row of tress on Princess street, between 2d in the w reverses and some only blows at that. It is the fertune steamer and commenced clambering up her sides, when and 3d, opposite the Court House. They have not head, of the war.

Joundies Rumors.

sippi or the other side, we are rather inclined to think and the crew asleep.

Lieutenant Pelot was the first man on board, and rethose purporting to come from our own people.

weeks since that Ferress had got in Sherman's rear and crew-some sixty or seventy in number-were and taken Chattaneega, we may allude to the positive made prisoners. Huntsville Alabama, and the balance would soon be vessel, the acting assistant paymaster, two ensigns, along and nuch more of the same sort, and equally seven seamen and one negro. But two mem aboard true—that is to say, without the least foundation were killed outright—both negroes.

If there is anybody doing anything in Sherman's rear, the indications in his front bear no evidence of the fact, and we fear that there will not soon be; certainly Sherman proceeds boldly to carry cut his plans, whatever they may be, and gives no signs of that retreat or falling back which we were told was confidentadvance of the enemy is to be checked, he has not told the fall of Lieut. Pelor: it to anybody, and all the speculations of outsiders and insiders too, for that matter, have amounted to so much | Editor Eavannah Republican : chaff. We hardly think any of them worth copying .-It may be worth knowing that it is still three hundred miles from Gen. Jehn. Ton's position to the Gulf of Mex. miles from Gen. Jehnston's position to the Gulf of Mexico, and about the same to the Atlantic ocean. Where in that long stretch the General means to make a permanent stand, we do not know. We may say we have the steamer abaft ner wheels sufficiently long to enable think nothing, we expect little, and we believe less,--

The Ird an nations seem to have taken positive and developed qualities in the present contest that were hardly expected of them, even by those who thought

Not to mention the services done by the Indians of Col. Thomas' Legion, from the mountain counties of this State, we may point to the zervices of STAND lieu to avoid capture. I will further remark that so far from "backing down" or running away at the "first fire," we were under a terrific hail of bullets during the Southwest. This gentleman has recently been pro. moted to the rank of a brigg dier general, being propably the first Indian that 'nas ever attained that rank .-The appointment is looked upon as an excellent one, and the promotion, well merited.

THE ATT ACK ON PETERSBURG on Thursday last would ap, car to have been a very formidable one, under the command of Gen. KAUTZ and Col. SPEARE .-The yeame with a force differently estimated at from Large to five thousand men. After sundry feined at tacks, the real assault was developed at about 7 o'clock on thursday morning on the Jerusalem Plank Road coming into Petersburg from a Southerly direction. At 9 o'clock our pickets on the Plank Road were dfiv en in, the enemy showing himself in overwhelming force in the road and in the woods on both sides. After having repulsed two attacks of the enemy, our militia being flanked both right and left, were forced to retreat from the fortifications. We had but 170 men all toldand they could not hold their ground. The enemy pursued and actualry got almost into Petersburg, but were finally driven off by GRAHAM's battery and DEARING's cavalry, STURDEVANT's battery engaging another column which approached by the Blandford road. The enemy was driven off and pursued for some miles, with the diss gree-able sensations that mud and rain and ditching can produce in an army have been experienced by our soldiers loss of some prisoners, a handsome cannon and six hor-during that time.

day night, and crossed the Appomattox River three at intervals. miles this side of City Point.

sessions here yesterday. We presume there will be Captain George O. Brown, who has recently arrived usual amount of business. The attendance teems at a Confederate port. Some weeks since we gave a present controls all the roads which concentrates south of present controls all the roads which concentrates south of description of the monument, copied from a Nassau

The London Times of May 13th, gives a statement of ou my curt in reference to candidates for the Legisla. the computed value of the imports into the United will secure the passage of the open country that spreads Hanover chooses two Commoners and a Kingdom, during the year 1863 as compared with 1862, She has been, for some years past, repression an increase of £31,495,918, the whole imports made with large numbers, and that necessitates a great weakening of Sherman's centre, and causes his flaking we think well represented—by Eli W. for 1862 being £224,716,976, and for 1863 £248,980, column to make so great a divergence from his centre that if he was attached he could not get his wings back to the assistance of the main body in time to save them. HALL, E.q., in the Senate, and by Judge S. J. PER- 942. The British possessions furnish more than one third of the whole. In 1862 the imports from the Brit-We do not know whether these gentlemen will be igh possessions were £65,283,251, and in 1863 were know whether, if they are, any others will be; we in the imports from India and the Bahamas, the imports have, in fact, heard very little said about the matter, from India being in 1862, £34,133,551, and in \$1863, which has seemed to indicate a general understanding £48.434.517. The Bahamas (Nassau,) stands for that things should go on as they have been going. _ £463,972 in 1862, and for £2,282,713 in 1863.

Be this as it may, it may not be amise to call atten-France stands next to the British possessions, the imtion to the subject, so that we may know how the mat | ports from that country amounting to £24,024,619.-The United States come third on the list. They for-A friend from the country has just handed us a brief merly stood second and next to the British possessions. communication upon the subject, which will be found | The imports from the United States into the United Kingdom, fell from £27.715.157, in 1862, to £19.570, 815 in 1863. Strangely enough Egypt comes next to the United States, having increased from \$12,225,783, in 1862 to £16,495,581 in 1863. This increase, like that in the imports from India and Nassau is due to the blockade of the cotton ports of the South.

> Arabia contributes £2 to the imports, and Patagonia is just ahead of the Papel States.

> The Chickshominy. We have recently seen a pretty minute map of the week, the relative positions of the contending armies --

Last week, when a friend of ours was however, that there are only two crossing places on the ed up from some garrisons North. City County, and he can hardly cross farther up, as all the White House on the Pamunkey, and now he has Whether General Lee contemplates assuming the of- the bridges are in our possession. Whether he can MoClellanus -changed his base across to the James. fen ave or not, we cannot pretend to say. Some assert cross at these lower bridges remains to be seen. It Before June is out he will try other things, for he is a

THE capture of the Federal Steamer Water Witch, the Yankees are extending their ravages in the Assabaw Sound, off the coast of Georgia, by the into portions of the South-western part of Virginia, expedition sent out in charge of Lt. Pelor. week bethat they have not previously reached. They want to fore last, appears to have been a right nice little affair. control all the communications by railread, even as low | The expedition consisted of one hundred and ten men. the attack was at once made.

seemed to be done by the efficers, with revolvers and pecially as the harm that could be done has already slightly; R B Williams in arm, slightly. beats us all hollow in the way of lying, and even un. sabres, which were u ed freely over the sides of the vesare not able to held a candle to him any- sel and through the ports. Our men heeded it not, but where along the Eastern scaboard. But so far as the pressed forward, reached the deck, all the while fighting West is concerned, whether on this side of the Missis- of the area as the pressure of the area of the of the gues was fired, the fuses being all down below needed in these dark nights, when garroters do most Enlisted men missing....

reliable - these coming through Yaukee channels or ceived a shot through the heart soon after reaching the To say nothing of the reports prevalent some two when the opens surrendered the ship and the officers

Our loss was Lieutenant Pelot, three seamen, one whatever. At the latest dates General Forrest was gunner, and the negro pilot of the expedition killed, and in North Mississippi at or year Baldwin, at least so some eight or nine wounded, among them Lieut. Jos. Northern Mississippi. There is a Baldwin some thirty miles from Jacksen in the central Western part of the children. The Water Witch is a fine side wheel steamer, fully equipped, and carries four guns. Her officers and c rew

Some erroneous reflections having been cast up on the crews of two of the barges engaged in the captt re of the steamer Water Witch, has brought out the fullowing statement by the officer in charge, certified to ly expected of him in Atlanta. The truth is, that if by Lieutenant Joseph Price, a young officer below; 3-General Joseph E. Jounston knows when or how the ing to Wilmington, who took charge of our forces upon and Navy, it only illustrates the long established fact of the danger of remote intermeddling with the details of

were taken prisoners to Savannah, Georgia.

Dear Sir :- In accordance with your request made me partially boarding the Yankee steamer. They are as fol lows: Boat No. 5, of the port column, commanded by Beat-

three of the crew to board her, and when the remainder attempted to get out of the boat the engines of the Yankee ship were backed, thereby threatening the destruction of our boat, by running over her.

The commanding officer, Mr. Seymour, seeing this, gave Better that than to flatter ourselves with hopes and calculations only cherished to be destroyed.

the command to board her forward, whereapon the men laid hold of their oars, and succeeded in getting our boat forward of the wheels, when another order was given to blow the grappling aboard the Yankee, which was obey throw the grappling about the lankee, which was obey led, but the man detailed for that purpose either did not throw his grappling high enough, or else some one on board threw it off. Finding that our boat was adrift, the order to port the helm was given, to avoid the danger of Co. A. being run over by the steamer. Shortly after a slight cheer was given, which sounded very unlike as though it proceeded from our men, and looking in vain for the sixhal that Liout. Pelot agreed to make, we came to the conclusion that the five boats that had boarded her had been taken; it was therefore deemed prudent to return to Basu-

> will show.
>
> I trust that you will be good enough to disabuse the public of any erroneous or uncharitable impressions they may have formed. I am, dear sir,

whole action, as the evidence of the killed and woulded

Yours very respectfully, A. A. G. W. BARCLAY.
P. S. The less in the two boats. (Nos. 5 and 7.) in the aggregate, were greater than the other boats who sucseded in getting aboard, being five wounded and two missing in No. 7 and two wounded and one killed in

SAVANNAH, June 6th, 1864. The explanation rendered by Mr. Barciay is perfectly The expansion republished.

correct and should be published.

JOS. PRICE, Lieut. C. S. N.

HAVANNAH June 6, 1864. Being in boat No. 7, I would say that the two boats acted gallantly, and were prompt in coming alonside the vessel with the enthu-justic cheer and determin ation which pervaded both counting of our boats, and wer sunder the notiest of the fire while it lasted. Some of the men got board. One was killed and some badly woundled.

JOHNSTON'S ARMY .- The following, from the Atlanta Intelligencer, of the 9th, will give some idea of the present position and whereabouts of the arrny un-

der the command of General Johnston :--ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

The enemy are reported fortifying and ditching exten The enemy are reported fortifying and discoing extensively beyond Big Shant, literally diggling their way as they advance. We doub! very much whether they can be induced to deliver battle in the Valley about the base of the Kennesaw but are well satisfied, judging by shellwork monument to Stonewall Jackson, gotten up at Nassau by Mr. Mott, formerly a printer in this office, has been presented to the city of Charleston by a battle site which is more formidable and defensible than it has been since we left the gaps at Dallas. The front we Kennesaw ridge and inreishes a safe barrier against the en-

emy and great security to us.

The enemy cannot flack on our left without passing North of Lost Mountain, through a rough, broken, and almost impassable country, the very same that they fought us in a few days ago. We do not think it probable they out South towards this city. The more probable move-ment will be on our right. But such a movement must be These speculations we hope may be all dissipated by the enemy attacking us in force in front of Marietta. It is the fairest open, grand battle field for a battle we have had

arms, if the conflict is made there.

Grant on the James. It will be seen that the enemy has succeeded in cross ing the Chickshominy at the Long Bridges, twenty miles below Richmond. From the point of crossing there are roads running to or connecting with Harrison's Landing, Shirley, opposite Bermuda Hundreds Alex. Boon, on the James River, as also with the City of Richmond itself, the direct route to that City being by the Charles City Road. If our cavalry fought the enemy's advance on Monday morning fifteen miles below Richmond, it would appear that he must have been advancing on the Charles City Road, though it his base is to be on the James River it would seem that he would keep off to his left and our right so as to be near that river. What his present object is we cannot pretend to say. He may contemplate crossing over to the Southside of the James River, or he may hope to force his way up on the North side. We shall soon see, for "the prevailing epidemic," namely :- a derangement out to us, by a gentleman who was on the field this be will not remain long idle. He has some echeme in

> hand, which will soon be developed. The reinforcements at Malvern Hill are brobably Dowing in hand, alightly.
>
> Co. B, Capt Wm M Stevenson, commanding. from Butlur's army or some few h avy artillery scrap-

GRANT promised to fight all summer on the Fredericksburg line, but got tired before May was out. He swung round and changed his base, first to Tappahan-

We feel like praying for the health of General LEE.

Horseman Spare That Tree. Horseman, spare that tree!

Tis not a hitching post; Though in its infancy.
Yet soon 'twill shade a host. Then spare, oh, spare that tree, For he who placed it there Meant not that it should be By beast of thine enswed bare.

We agree with the poet, but move to amend by inleft a show of bark, and next year there will hardly be been done. We would suggest that the lamp-post there be also boxed up; - perhaps next year it will bloom | Officers killed,.....

The special army correspondent of the Augusta Cor. deck, and whilst dealing blows thick and heavy all stitutionalist, writing from Mariette, Ga., on the 9th around him. The fight continued some fifteen minutes inst., mentions some rumors prevalent in the army which may or may not be well-founded. It would indeed be painful should it turn out to be true that there In the fight several of the efficers of the versel were is a want of mutual confidence between General Johnstatement that a portion of Ferrest's force had taken wounded, among them the lieutenant commanding the statement that a portion of Ferrest's force had taken wounded, among them the lieutenant commanding the statement that a portion of Ferrest's force had taken wounded, among them the lieutenant commanding the eral has just cause to complain of undue interference from that point.

"The opinion is becoming very prevalent in the army that General Johnston is restrained in his movements by orders from Richmond. Quite a sensation was produced in camps yesterday by a rumor that Gen. Lee had sent a

sons for attaching some consequence to it.

When Gen. Jahnston issued his battle order at Caseville, clock that night, dispatches were received from the Denatead of forming in line of battle, we picked up our equipage, and marched. It is supposed that the communication from the seat of Government consisted of imperative or ders. Nothing less could have induced so wide a depart ure from so determined and proclaimed a course of policy. It is the only notucky circumstance of the campaign, and, if it came from the far off central official head of the Army

YESTERDAY morning was comparatively chilly, positively wet, and superlatively uncomfortable. The thermometer, which at the end of last week had reached 90 degrees, dropped down to about 60, with the wind from the Northeast. We should say that it was a time during which any dog of a melancholy temperament would rather rejoice than otherwise at the enforcement of the law condemning unbadged dogs to death, and, upon the whole, would meet his fate dogfully. The weather is suggestive of suicide, and other sombre amusements. - Daily Jaurnal, 14th.

The following is the organization of the 7th Batallion, Junior Reserves, recently called out from this dis

Co. A.—T. L. Hybert, Capt; D. S. Byrd, 1st' Lt; C. C McLellan, 2d Senior; C. S. Lova, 2d Junior. Co. B.—J. D. Kerr, Capt; J. B. Williams, 1st Lt; E. H. Moore, 2d Senior; B. F. Gore, 2d Junior.
Co. C—Donald McQueen, Capt; Angus B. McCallum, 1st
Lt; Alexander McFadyen, 2d Senior; Stephen Barfield, 2d

For the Journal.

BIVOUAC SIST N. C. TBOOPS, NEAR COAL HARBOR, VA., Mesers. Ful on & Price.

Wilmington, N. C.:
Gents: For the information of many friends and relatives in Columbus county, N. C., you will please publish the following list of casualties of Co. H, 51st N. C. Troops, from the 16th of May to the first of June, with the request that she Fayetteville "Observer" will please copy:

Kilied: Corpl G W Lennon, Privates John C Catrett, Joseph Howell, Daniel McRolsky, James I Nobles, Daniel F Prince, Samuel H Emish, Drakeford Sowies, Alva

Wounded: Capt S W Maultsby, seriously; Sergt W H H Hobbs, right arm amputated; Corpl Daniel G Pierce, seriously, and left on the field; Privates Deniel D Clark, John ly; John W Sibbett, seriously, and left on the field; John Thompson, mortally—since died; John O Barefoot, John H Brinson, Benjamin Buck, John E Campbell, John H Cornish, M Catrett, William H Smith, Noah M Thompson Aaron Kellihan, W J Taylor, slightly. The two latter, Kellihan and Taylor, were wounded by their own guns, in their own hands.

By complying with the above request you will confer a favor on many friends.

Respectfully,

JAMES ALFX. MEARES,

Liout Comids Company H.

blat N. C. Troops. Ses. Our loss is nine killed, twenty wounded, and six captured. The loss is chiefly among the citizen defences of Petersburg. The object of the enemy was evidentaly the capture of the city. The raiders came evidentaly the capture of the city of the enemy was subsequently developed, passed to the Danish rear and took possession of their capture, who once issued a proclamation in the sawdust is capture, was cleared, thus crowning our efforts with a brillion Heod, emaccipating all the salves capture, was cleared, thus crowning our efforts with a brillion Heod, emaccipating all the salves capture, was cleared, thus crowning our efforts with a brillion Heod, emaccipating all the salves capture, was cleared, thus crowning our efforts with a brillion Heod, emaccipating all the salves capture, was cleared, thus crowning our

Battalion of Junior Reserves, 4th Congressional

Measure. Fulton & Price:—
The 7th Battalian of Junior Reserves, composed from all the counties in the 4th Congressional District, was organized in Wilmington on the let June, and elected W. Foster: rench, of Robeson, Major Commanding Battalion. Co. A, composed from Harnett and Cumberland, elected, L Hybart, of Cumberland, Captain; D. S. Byrd, of Harnett, 1st Lt.; C. C. McLeilan, of Cumberland, 21 do.; S. Love, of Cumberland, 2d Junior do. Co B, composed from New Hrnover, Brunswick and Columbus, elected John D. Kerr, of New Hanover, Capt. James B. Williams, of New Hanover, 1st Lt.; E. H. Meore

of New Hanover, 2d do ; B. F. Gore, of Branswick, 2d June Co. C, composed from Richmond, Bobeson and Bladen elected Donald McQueen, of Bichmond, Capt.; A. B. Mc-Calium, of Robeson County, 1st Lt.; A. C. McFadyer, of Richmond 2ud do; S. A. Barfield, of Bladen, 2nd ju-WILMINGTON, N. C., June 9th, 1864

The Grand Chapter of North Carolina closed its big teenth Angual Convocation in this place last evening. The following are the officers for the ensuing year :. George B. Wsterhouse, of Raleigh, D. G. H. P. Thos. W. Brown, of Wilmington, G. Treasurer. Thos. B. Carr.

MESSES. EDITORS :- As I have reen no announcement or even a suggestion of a ticket for the Legislature from this county in your columns, allow me to suggest our present able, attentive and efficient Representatives, E. W. Hall, Esq., for the Senate; Juage S. J. Person and Capt. J. R.

HEADQ'RS Clay REGT. N. C. T.,) Clingman's Brigade, Hokes Divisi

Messrs Editors_ Sirs: Please publish for the information of the friends of this Regiment, the following list of casualties in the engagement with the enemy near Gold Harbor, Va., on the 31st May, and the 1st. 2nd and 3d inst :

Co. A. Capt Jas H Robinson, commanding.

Wounded: Private Josse Peal in leg, severely; Thomas Wounded: Private Noah Bell in knee, slightly.

Co. C. Lieut John F Guthrie, commanding, Wounded: Private Thos Carmack in side, severel; Thas C Hipes in cheek, slightly. Co. D. Capt N A Ramsey, commanding ounded : Private H E Jordan in shoulder, severely Co. E. Capt W S Byrd, commanding.

Wounded: lat Sergt A W Wooten in knee, very slightle; Private Levi J H Mewborn in face, severely; Charles Stocks breast, very slightly.
Co. F, Capt Wm A Darder, commanding. Killed: Private Stephen Coltrain, Wm F McKeel.-Wounded: Corpl B M Evens in head, slightly; Private Zachariah Boice in hip, very slightly; B F Falton in head, severely; Jas Mercer in hand, slightly; George Mitchell in arm, alightly; Fdmond Peaden in face and neck, severaly;

arm, slightly; remond readed in face and neck, severaly; W R Shackelford in bead, slightly.

Co. G, Capt L L Keith, commanding.

Kill-d: Private R R Mathis, C H Rifter. Wounded:
Private James M Rivenbark in abdomen and hip, morally.
Co H, Capt Juo D Biggs, commanding.

Missing: Private Davie: Vaibwright, supposed to be kill-d. Wounded: Sorgt Simon E Ward in neck, severely; Abner Alexander in arm, severely; Joshua L Conev in hand, severely; Private Benj Castle in arm, slightly; Thos Hodge in arm, slightly ; James E Robinson, in arm, very slightly.
Co. I, Capt Wm T Cheate, commanding.

tally; James Grimsley in Louth, slightly; Lemnel Joins in lead, very slightly.

Co. K. Car. S W Noble, commanding.

Co. K. Car. S W Noble, commanding.

Private

A most disperate band-to-hand fight, of about fif
A most disperate band-to-hand fight, of about fif
A most disperate band-to-hand fight, of about fif
Benj F Pauks in arm. teverely; Jas D Barden in foot, se
verely, in face slightly; 8 ' Howard in gide, slightly; F G Huggins, in head, severely; James E Mashburn in shoulder,

> I am, sir,
> Very respectfully.
> Your ob't sev't,
> W. L. FAISON,
> Adiabat State papers please copy.

Official Correspondence The following correspondence, between Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy, and Sir Roundell Palmer, Attorney General of Great Britian, will be ney-General, by a gentlemanly letter and explanation has done what he could to relieve himself of the; awkwark position into which he was led by such "cfrcumstances" as Seward and Russell:

C. S. NAVY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, March 10, 1864. Roundell Palmer, Attorney General of Great Brit-

Sir-My attention having been called to the debate in the House of Commons of Tuesday, the 231 ultimo, and to the paper introduced by you on that occasion, and read to the House as an authentic "report of the Secretary of the Confederate Navy to his own Congress," I deem it proper to inform you that the paper in question is a forgery.

As you have thus inadvertently been misled into lending the authority of your name to a paper, fabricated by the eremies of my country for purposes (oo obvious to require explanation, I confidently appeal to your sense of justice and propriety for the correction of your mistake with the same publicity as was given to the erroneous assertion. With great respect,

I have the honor to be Your obedient servant, S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy of U.S.

6. PORTLAND PLACE, W.,) London, May 4, 1864. Sir-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th March, which I propose, with the permission of the House, to read on an early

day in the House of Commons. In so doing, I shall only repeat, on higher authority than before, the acknowledgment of an error, which I regret having been led into by circumstances, which seemed to myself, (in common with others,) to give credt to the document, since ascertained (and no mauthortatively stated by yourself) to be a forgery.

Thanking you for the courtesy of your communica-I remain, sir. with much respect Your very obedient servant. ROUNDELL PALMER.

To the Hon. S. R. Mallory, &c, &c. Extract from Debates of House of Commons, May

"THE FORGED CONFEDERETE DISPATCH .- The Attorney General said he had received a courieous dispatch from Mr. Mallory, the Secretary of the Confederate States Navy Department, authorizing him to state to the House that the dispatch, which Her Majesty's Government had already expressed their belief to be a advance. The whole command was then withdrawn, forgery, was in fact entire a forged document."

Grant as a Humane Man, To the Editor of the Richmond Dispatch : It is right and proper the Army of Northern Vir-ginia should be fully informed of the true character of the man who commands the army now confronting them, and I do not know a better way to do so than by pub

lishing the facts as they really occurred: A party of theiring Yunkees stopped at the residence of a respectable country gentleman, within twenty miles of Richmond, and finding no person home but a lady and some belpiess children, they immediately set about ransacking the premises; and having stowed away everything portable, commenced their usual work of de-Missing: Sergt J B Brooks, Isham G Cribb, James K Fields, C 8 Formyduval, J C Ganous, W J Higgins, D A Jernigan, D J Jones, Banders Millican, W J Penny, James Value was destroyed, and left this most estimable lady and her children without food or rainment-Mrs-

had no alternative but to apply to the General in command of her enemies (her residence being within his lines) to allow her some food for her famishirig children. To ber entreaties this U S (Unmigitated Scoundrel) Grant replied, he expected she would be glad to kill her children and eat them. Men of the South, these are the sentiments of our

him cry? eccavi

(Correspondence of the Richmond Erquirer.) N. C. CAVALRY BRIGADE, June 4, 1864.

pave been constantly in the saddle, playing well their route. An amusing incident in this connection may as brigade, composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th North Carolina regiments, after the artistic and the stamped of Carolina regiments, after the untimely fall of its brave and noble commander, Gen. J. B. Gordon, was commanded by Col. Andrews, of the 2d North Carolina, till the command was joined by the 3d, which subsequently reached us from North Carolina. Col. Baker, that regiment, being the ranking officer, took temporary command until Gen. P. M. B. Yourg, of Ga., was as igned to us. The brigade was placed in Ger. W. H. F. Lee's division, whose pest gallant conduct a terrapin under the application of fire coals, unenscon-

has wen for him our most implicit confidence. THE FIGHT ON THE RED RIVER.

ng the right of our moving lines, near Hanover Court House, the enemy was found to be crossing the Pamurkey at Hanover Town, on his sidelong movements found themselves nicely headed by the close watching towards Richmond. Our brigade, under Col. Baker, and bard fighting of our wary and gallant chieftain .-was moved out down the river road to feel and ascer- Our loss in this engagement was pretty heavy, while tain the force advancing. The 31 North Carolina was thrown forward and skirmished botly with their advance, retiring slowly upon the other part of the command, lying a few miles back, while a portion of the Maryland Line and a squadron of the 5th North Carolina moved out upon our right flank; and it was ascertained that a heavy body of the enemy's cavalry was moving on our flank. The whole command was then slowly retired for some distance, when the advance of the enemy had the audacity-mistaking our withdrawal for a route-to charge our rear, but were bandsomely met by a detechment of the 1st and 3d regiments, under Major Cowles, killing and capturing a part of their number, and serding the remainder, in confusion, through the woods and fields. The command was withdrawn beyond the line of the flanking party, when we were reinforced by Wickham's brigade, and returned, awaiting the approach of the enemy on that road; but it was ascertained that he had hastily turn-Hawes for the Commons, as a ticket that I doubt not would suit the soldiers and citizens of New Hanover mand was then moved around so as to hang in the encmy's front as he advanced.

THE AFFAIR AT KENNON'S WHARF. of picked men from our brigade and the other brigades of his division, moved upon a body of the enemy strongly posted at Kennon's Wharf, on the James, in Charles City county, and attempted, by a coup de main, to carry the position; but, finding it too strongly fortified furiously upon their lines. On the dismounted men and defended, he retired without accomplishing his pur- pressed. Though the enemy were constantly reinforced, pose. Our brigade lost severely in the daring at-

THE FIGHT AT BUCKEYE.

Gen. Hampton came down from Gen. Lee's front, and assumed command of the cavalry-corps, which lent our troops a feeling of renewed confidence, which had been to some extent paralyzed by the fail of our gallant, lion-hearted Stuart, at whose name now every trooper's bosom "heaves a sigh," but we console ourselves whose "like we will see" in the person of the brave successor who, we hope, will cors at to be our permanent leader. The entire cavalry has the most unbounded confidence in his abilities, and, besides, esteem for his re-sonal qualities.

On the 28th, Gen. Hampton, with W. H. F. Lee's division of Butler's brigade, made a reconnoissance down in the vicinity of Old Church. Butler's brigade met the enemy's advance—a strong body of cavalry on Crump's run, near Old Church, and drove them steadily before him. In the meantime, Gen. W. H. F. Lee, with our brigade, swung round by meens of byways, on the enemy's right flack, and opened a heavy artillery fire upon them, at the same time throwing out his dismounted skirmishers, who engaged the enemy hotly driving them back some distance. The fight raged for several hours along the entire line-the enemy's inry, taking part—our men firmly holding their ground complished our mission, which was to a certain the lowith the carbines. The incessant cracks of our carbines, intermingled with the peals of the enemy's mus-ketry at close range, and the constant heavy booming of artillery, mught well dignify the affair with the term of a battle. In one instance, the 20 h Georgia battalion, courtaratively new troops, impetuously charged a heavy body of infantry strongly pested on a hill. They clambered up the hill in the face of a most deadly fire, thinning half their ranks, and dashed almost upon the points of the enemy's bayonets, but were compelled, by the force of sheer numbers, to retire their thinned and bleeding ranks. This daring act cost them the loss of all their field and many of the line officers, and many good and gallant men. The South Carolinians fought with no less courage and gallantry, moving unquailingly through the leaden storm that poured in their faces from the heavy lines of the enemy. The North Caroinians drove their flank in, and held them in check, also engaging their infantry supports that moved up to that part of the line, and retired in good order as the other parts of the line moved off, the enemy showing no disposition to follow. This was accounted for by an expression Gen. Meade (whose corps we had engaged) let fall to a lady in the vicinity. On being asked how the fight, went, he replied : "Oh, madam, those rebels have fought us well, and it might be called a drawn battle." The brigades of Wickham and Lomax also came up; we are unable to say to what extent they

AFFAIR AT PEAK'S STATION.

On the 29th the enemy made a demonstration upon Peak's Station with both cavalry and infantry, but were promptly met by Gen. Hampton who took a position at that place in their front and awaited their approach. The enemy not liking the appearance in their front (we had thrown up some basty fortifications) retired precipitately, followed by a detachment thrown out to hurry them, which captured several prisoners.

FIGHT AT HANOVER COURT HOUSE. The enemy had moved a strong force of cavalry and infantsy to make some demonstrations on our left, in the vicinity of Hanover Court House, which subsequently turned out to be the base for a grand raid around our left. Gen. Hampton, on the evening of the 31st, moved around and appeared in the enemy's front and proceeded to attack him at once; our left resting on the Court House and right beyond the Central Railroad. Here cur brigade was in advance. The 1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th regiments were dismounted and double quicked in with as much clan as old veteran infantry. The scene was grand. The hot rays of the last day of May seemed preparing a welcome for the first summer month, and was fast declining, as our boys, jaded and worn, rushed over a bill and saw the long black lines of the enemy sweeping over a wide plain, rushing to gain the position that lay before them. At the same time the white clouds of smoke from our cannon gave assurance that we had help from behind. our boys deshed impetuously forward hardly waiting to fire. The key to the position was the railroad station. Major McNeil, of the 5th regiment, rushed upon it, amid a shower of balls that greeted him and his party from behind the buildings, and took the place, with some prisoners, and held it, using it to the best advan-

tage against the exposed columns of the enemy. While the first and second regiments did gallant service on the left, the third, on the right, kept at bay, on record, had he not been so soon displace! from under a heavy fire, the enemy in their attempt to carry their front. After contending unsuccessfully for the desired position in front, a large body of his infantry moved around and threatened our right flank, and, at the same time, another moved against the left. The centre was then drawn back and held its position until dark, when the enemy showed no farther disposition to leaving the first North Carolina in line, mounted, who remained in their saddles all night, and was relieved early next morning by the second North Carolina.

The enemy manifested signs of advancing. His long lines of cavalry could be easily seen moving out. Our pickets slowly fell back upon the Ashland 10ad, after ing conference bad much to do with this sudden dis the command that had moved on the same road, and play of energy. Day by day they brought their fire roads parallel with the main road. Our cavalry was nearer the Danish batteries. At the beginning of last all withdrawn to that point where the Ashland road week it became evident that the Danes, unless large crosses the telegraph road, near Ashland. While we reinforced, could not long hold the place. Unless suc halted here, about noon-General Young, with our an army could have been placed in Schleswig as would brigade, bringing up the rear—the enemy commenced have compelled the enemy to raise the si ge, the fate pressing us. Gen. Young dismounted the brigade and placed it on the right of the Ashland road, and put At last the assault was made yesterday morning placed it on the right of the Ashland road, and put himself at their head, and was just leading them in We do not yet know the details, but we trust that the

the charge, when he fell, severely wounded. onded by the gallant Major Cowles and Major McNeel selves expected the result, for they are described as of the 1st and 5th, who rushed on through the woods dismantling the forts of most of their guns over to A and carried the point, driving the enemy, while Major sen. However that may be, we must presume Moore, of the 3d, swept with his right on up the road. they defended the place with sufficient obstinacy. Lomex moved on the left. General Rosser in the mean- the Prussians were successful. time obliqued around unobserved, got upon the enemy's Redoubts, one to seven, are on the left and centre rear and rushed upon him, capturing a large horse and the Danish line, and extend from the shores of We bard—strike home—with a force that will soon make him cry? eccavi was cleared, thus crowning our efforts with a brilliant to have been first mastered by the Prussians, who

ings " for the officers, and the men had seven days' rations with them, and were laying in supplies as they came by, levying contribution upon the citizens on their trail of beans was discovered and tracked for a short distance to where an old shaggy locking mule was lying on the road side, struggling between a pair of shafts of an upset cart, with a profusion of beans scattered around from under the cart body. One of our troopers, curious to know what other contents might be under the hody of the upturned cart, looke I, when, lo and bebold! a blue clad booby, who "did be the driver," like cing his head, bawled out, 'Don't kill me, for God's sake, don't kill me." The Captain told me to take the gintleman's cart and peas. "I'm your prisoner, I'm your On Thursday morning, May 26, our brigade occupy- prisoner." This, with other unmistakable items, was to constitute a part of the sapplies for these doughty rascals on their propesed raid. But, fortunately, they the enemy was severely chastised, leaving his dead and many wounded in our hands and one hundred prisoners, besides a fine lot of fiorses and mules.

THE FIGHT AT HAWE'S SHOP. After this affair, closely watching for any farther development on this part of the line, and finding the enemy not at all disposed to try his metal again with ns, Gen. Hampton moved down on A. P. Hill's left on Friday morning, the 3rd inst. He passed through the enemy's abandoned works, which were of the most elaborate kind, and one must say that to have displaced the enemy from such works, on such favorable positions. must have called into play the Generalship of a Jackson. We should, indeed, be grateful to heaven that his genius still lives. A flank movement through a swamp by A. P. Hill, under the gallant Gen. J. B. Gordon, from which the enemy apprehended no approach unlocked the whole position and so the works were taken with a slight loss, which otherwise would have been attended with slaughter incalculable. Our command moved through the left of these works, crossing over the Totopotamy creek, bearing around, and struck the enemy's right flank on the Mcchanicsville road -In the meantime, Gen. Fitz Lee, with a detachment Gen. W. H. F. Lee immediately dismounted the 2nd and 5th regiments of the North Carolina cavalry brig ade, and placed them under Major Roberts of the 2d who led us in at once with a charge, driving the enemy steadily and rapidly before us, our artillery opening

> yet on they were driven before us into their works.-Our boys quailed not, a leaden storm met them in the face, but on they dashed with deafening yells, rushed over and carried the first line. The enemy retreated to the second line. A large body of infantry was seen doublequicking around on the left flank. Major Roberts' quick eye observed this, and at the same time General Lee sent us orders to retire, which was done slowly. Here Major Roberts received a wound, and was borne off the field. We took position on a hill, 400 or 500 yards from the works-each min to a tree and behind loge, in a body of thick woods, on a hillside overlooking a swamp about fifty yards in our front, and silently awaited the enemy's tramp, which was preceded with an occasional volley, to discover our whereabouts. Their tread is heard splasing though the swamp; a glittering, tinselletted officer springs from the thicket and turns to his mer, who are several paces behind and is just waving them on. Three carbine cracks from our most advanced ekirmishers, sends him with a convulsive leap, back; he falls and groans his last. The column seems anxious to reach his body, but our unering carbines secure all that show themselves around him. They retire about a hundred yards on the opposite side of the hill, and the fight rages for an hour, when they retire to treir breastworks .--We are then withdrawn, having most handsomely ac-

fight. We suffered most in officers. The enemy's loss where our observation extended was pretty severe. Gen. Hampton encountered the en my near Hewe's Shop, and a part of W. H. F. Lee's divission drove them from their entrenchments, which was done alone by the two regiments above mentioned, and for their special congratulation General W. F. H. Lee issued a congratulatory order for their gallant conduct on the occasion. The other position of this gallant command was held in readiness as supports, but so well and comcompletely was the work done by the 2d and 5 h regiments that at no time was it necessary to call them into

was remarkably slight considering the ferceness of the

GEN. JOHN POPE .- The following very humorous sketch of the character and services of this notorious individual is taken from a very admirable review of books of the American war," published in Blackwood's Magazine. The author had evidently a keen appreciation of the ludicrous side of Pope's perform-

"Gen. John Pope has signalized himself, and illustrated the Northern genius for smartness by a feat at once simple and grand. He had, with a stroke of his pen, converted a hundred Confederates, whom he had made the captives of his bow and spear, into ten thousad, and had thus at once given great pleasure to the North and great reputation to himself. He was, in character, the opposite of the General who had just tumbled from his pedestal; for, whereas, McClellar was distinguished for modesty and reserve, and a faculty of keeping his own councils, John Pope was prompt and vociferous in self assertion and anticipation of success. A brilliant disciple of the new military lumina ry, Stanton, he announced that "the only lines of operations he knew of was the line of the enemy's re treat;" and with a view, probably simplifying th details as well as the principles of war, he declared that

his headquarters would be "in the saddle"-the dependent branches of the staff being, perhaps, in this compendious arrangement, situated in the stirrups. "Furnished with these new and simple elements of victory he took command of the army, which rushed toward Richmond from Alexandria to take the press

ure off McClellan. " Met on the Rapidan by Jackson, Pope's advan ced guard under Banks was defeated at Ceadar Moun tain; and at the approach of Lee he retired behind the Rappahanock. The next move of the Confederate must have greatly disturbed his theory of war, for brought Jackson, by a circuitous movement, on his lin of communications with Washington, and compelled general concentration to secure his retreat. "Next day the remainder of the Confederate Aim?

following Jackson's line of march, came into line, and

Gen. Pope was compelled to mount hastily into hear quarters, and to transfer himself. and the remains of his army, to the shelter of the fortifications of Wash ington. "The change which thereupon came upon the ca'm and reflective spirit of his countrymen would have let him the most comical example of exploded protrusion

pre-eminence by the superior claims of fighting J Hooker." From the London Times, April 9 b. The Capture of Duppel. After a gallant defence of two months, Duppel wa taken yesterday morning by assault, and the Danish army has lost its last hold on the mainland of Schle wig. For some days the event has been expected -Towards the close of last month it became evident the

the Prussians had thrown on the langer which marks the early conduct of the siege, and were resolved press it with vigor, and to force, if possible, a surre It need hardly be said that the prospect of the con

conflict was less bloody than others which our time Capt. Gaines, of his staff, dashed at their head, sec- has witnessed. It seems certain that the Danes them

he bridge was des'royed, and two thousand men fi ty one officers, are spoken of as having fallen into on is of the enemy. Thus ends the siege of Dup-Like the Russians on the morrow of the great asthe Malakeff, the Danes bave abandoned their 1038 and retreated across a narrow piece of water. ath the in ention, no doubt, to dispute the further prothe enemy. They probably do not consider mselves as wholly beaten, or their cause as lost. On the other hand, the Prussians have won a decisive It may not be a great one, it may furnish no ct fr b asting, nor of complacent rememer; but e ill it is a victory, and Prussia plate herselt and her German friends that

owers have accomplished that for which to have taken up arms. They have their They have entered Schleswig. hated the King's army, driven it from two killed, wounded, or captured several 1) ires, superceded the royal authority, disof the King's coirage, ejected his efficials; torbidthis name even in the prayers of the urch : and thus, they may hope, satisfied the patriotic perations of the G aman nation.

At present the Danes are concentrated in Alsen. v will endeavor to make a stand at the works of they are said to have been long preparing .be as to the fate of their army. The allied forces a netreat to the Davish ships or a capitulation.

From the New Orleans Era. 224 ult. METURN OF GEN. BANKS AND ARMY. I' is new pretty well known to the people of New writing this morning. Commanding General of the Departof the Gulf has reached this city, and that he has any in good fealth and spirits, encamped near of Red River, where our fleet of gunboats outs are also assembled.

have already stated, several days age, it bedent that our army would be compelled to rethe strongly fortified and in all respects ex which it occupied at Alexandria, the of water in Red River preventing our m wing to advintage, and thus laying our of steamers liable to capture and destruction e reliefs, who lived the right bank.

to get the vessels over the falls it was neces gray and abandon the flet, a thing which d limbs never had the remotest intention of do-A Pr vilentia' rise, it is true, might have taken army and naval officers were of opinion the melves, and they "pitched in."

emunit before narrated by us, reached y without much deficulty, and with very

Alexandria the mounted scouts of the ly hovering about on all sides. The ary lessors, however, which our gallant t the rebels at Pleasant Hill and Monet's Rail Road. quence was made at the start. ist, the 16th inst, our forces reached

when information was brought to In ka that the enemy in large force had taken up in which our army would be compelled to pass, Their butteries were ready to open upon us. were immediately ordered up, and skirmisho draw their fire and thus ascertain their This resulted satisfactorily, the enemy reside about tweely pieces of artillery.
The preparation was made for a battle by the

tumarders. Our artillery was placed in posied a heavy cannonading began and kept up withchea for a space of four hours. So vigorous and was this fire, that a majority of the vere silenced. At the end of this time the of our army was ordered to advance on the were protected by the timber.

ry fire, was ascertained to be quite heaof the purpose of the Union commander the retreating toe, and the line of march for Atchafelayo, was once again taken up. opt well away from our column the bald all that was required of them with un- has been quiet to-day.

one vigilance and bravery.
On Wednesday, the 18th inst., the battle of Mellow I was fought, which for the numbers engaged, and t time our boys took to whip the rebels, may wa as one of the most gallant affairs chronithe war records of the great rebellion.

manded by Majer General Prince Polig- inst. ours were under the immediate command of cormics. After a severe fight of about an n the rebels were driven from the field, e lowest computation, of 500 kille i

chemy were killed during the charge in viadictive. prisoners were taken, and which broke their proceeded their retreat in disorder. The valor of our troops are proved by the fact that de prisoner, while, as above mentionan 300 of the enemy fell into our hands. was the last attempt made to interfere with the tom's Bridge this morning. tend d the Atchafulya was reached.

the 19th inst. the river was bridged and in a movel manner. Twenty transport steamers were tigues of their arduous campaign.

General Banks arrived here yesterday about noon, accompanied by Brig. Gen. Wm. Wright, Chief of Stad, and Col. Jas. Grant Wilson, A. D. C., Lt. Col. Wm. S. Abert, Inspector General, Major George B. Drake, A. A. G., and Lieut. Andem, A. D. C. The other members of the staff arrived later on the steamer

The dun constructed for the passage of the boats over the falls is a work of immense labor, and the greater part of which was accomplished by the army. The first dam built burst after being completed, and before the boats were ready to attempt the passage, not having been built strong enough to withstand the volume of water that pressed upon it. Thus a week was lost in rebuilding it.

When the dam was a second time complete all the water of Red River was forced through a channel but a tories of the war. Basides the wagon train 12 pieces of trifle wider than the smallest of the gunboats. As one artillery were captured. The rout of the enemy was comsteamer followed another into the rapids thus formed it seemed as though they must be dashed to pieces, the suit. waters throwing them about as though they were not weightier than chips. Even our large and heavily plated iron clads were tossed like cockie shells upon the bosom of the stream. But all passed through without

On or about the 4th inst., the little gunboat Signal latter gentleman states that they were well and kindly

TELEGRAPHIC

ntered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrashen, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

ENEMY IN VIRGINIA-LINCOLN RE-NOMINATED. RICHMOND, Jane 11th, 1864 force is now entirely driven from continen-

No definite information of Sheridan's whereabouts. He pelled to give back. is reported moving in the direction of Columbia, Fluvanna

county.

The enemy in the Valley is said to be moving towards Lexington reported that Gillmore is sending troops to the outh side of the Appomattox for another attack upon in the enemy's abandoned breastworks, have been brought

Petersburg. it is commonly reported here to-day that Lincoln and in. Hamlin have been nominated in Baitimore by the Republican Convention. On the 8th gold was quoted at 197. FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

BATTLEFIELD NEAR MARIETTA,

June 11th, 1864-7 A. M.

John Moranu, a notorious Yankee spy, was captured in tinue, there can certainly be no Confederate uniform on yesterday, in the vicinity of Rome. on Saturday. Ample preparations have been made to re-From Kenesaw Mountain several hundred of the ene- ceive them. No signal of their appearance up to the in a scoper or later able to cross the sound, and com- my's wagons can be seen picketed near Big thanty. Prisoners report that Blair's 17th army corps joined Sherman on the 9th inst.

All was quiet during last night, and up to the time of

FROM RICHWOND. RICIPMOND, June 11th, 1864.

parallels. There was some skirmishing yesterday and to- days. places are not over two hundred yards apart. FROM VIRGINIA.

not confirmed. On the contrary it is asserted that Hampton's cavalry attacked the raiders last evening near Louisa Court House, and captured a battery and a large number act a d m, the only afternative presented of prisoners. No official information of the engagement river, near Port Hudson. There is constant skirmishing has been received, but the report is credited.

Another party of raiders from the Valley struck the d nee would be most like by to help those who pied Lexington, and are apparently aiming for Lynchburg. from the enemy or starve. One lady, Mrs. Catlett, has

LATER FROM VIRGINIA. Stone's Farm, June 12th, 1864. There has been a new change in the relative positions of

the two armies and there has been an occasional discharge of artillery and fire from our sharpshooters. Nothing doing on the part of the enemy. It is reported that Grant is teating up the York River

them keep a safe distance away, and no at- Grant is very heavily fortified on our front, and his lines in some places are within fifty yards of ours.

> NORTHERN NEWS-LINCOLN AND ANDY JOHNSON NOMINATE)-MORGAN IN KENTUCKY, &c. PETERSEURG, June 11th 1864.

The New York Herald, of the 9th inst., has been received. Lincoln and Anly Johnson were nominated by both Conventions on the 8th inst. The Herald thinks that the

ticket will have a hard road to travel. The eleventh resolution declares for the maintainance of the Monroe doc-A victory is claimed for Bunter in the Valley of Vir-

Southern sources. Morgan captured Mount Sterling, Ky., on the 8th inst .who were admirably posted. A narrow belt of He destroyed the bridges and tore up the track of the ds on the summit of a gradual rise in the Kentucky Central Railroad, between Cynthiana and Paris. was the site the rebel chief had selected, and and captured a passenger train. He occupied Paris, and has destroyed important trestle work at that point. His But the leavy commonading had proved quite disas- force is estimated at twenty-five hundred.

a partly unnerved the rebel troops, and the The Herald pitches into the Times of Tuesday for the the long lines publication of a long account of the battle field between To the Secretary of War:save them still greater distaste for the Lee and Grant. The Times claims that it was the most impoured in among them, they hastily had beaten, and the rebels undoubtedly successful. The field, carrying their wounded and dad with them. Their loss, chiefly Presidency and succeeded.

The field are the war, and contesses that Grant for the with heavy loss, capturing five hundred prisoners, besides the wounded. The enemy retreated in confusion, apparently by the route he came, leaving his dead and wound-

Gold closed on the 8th at 1944. A telegram from Sherman, dated Ackworth Pass, June Pass, and finds it admirable for his purposes. It is the vanced two miles, but failing to discover the enemy they and all of Tuesday, the only fighting gate through the last or most Eastern part of the Aliebrushes between the Union and rebel ghanies. He says the enemy is not in his immediate front. () I these eccesions our troops were uniform. but his signals are seen at Lost Mountain and Kenesaw.

FROM MISSISSIPPI-GEN. FOREST DEFEATS THE YANKEES.

MERIDIAN, Miss., June 11th, 1864. Lee and Forrest have routed a Yankee column near Bald. win, in North Mississippi, capturing two hundred wagons advance of our army reached this stream and heavily loaded with stores of all descriptions. Forrest with stores, trains, etc., and not until the great made a forced march to meet the enemy. The Yankees lalgot over did the enemy show himself in are more destructive than ever before in the State. Mar-But when the rebels discovered that there were | maduke has erected another | battery on the Mississippi, at than they could easily defeat on their side of Sunny Side, below Greenville, and has a number of boats began a vigorous attack. The re- hemmed up. He had destroyed 3 steamers up to the 7th

ower, then whom there is not a braver FURTHER PARTICULARS OF FOREST'S SUCCESS. MOBILE, June 11th, 1864. [Special to the Tribune.]

BALDWIN, June 11th, 1864. Forrest made a forced march, and threw part of his the city. About two bundled of the prisoners taken in this command between the Yankee advance and Baldwin. He were brought to New Orleans on the held them, by severe and gallant fighting, for five hours, Greenville, above Vicksburg: New Dunlieth. Although we could when Buford struck them on the flank, driving them four chicial return of the easualties on our miles. An official note says the enemy were routed, and and 1 ss than 150 killed and wounded.— | we captured over 200 wagons, loaded with stores, and Ty in losses between the Union and rebel many prisoners. The destruction of property on the Yan-

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Jane 13th, 1834. Telegraphic communication with Lynchburg is unbroken. Nothing additional from Sheridan. Heavy firing at Bot-

CONGRESSIONAL MANIFESTO. RICHMOND, June 13th, 1864.

In secret session on Friday night, Congress adopted a stream, and with them-the gangway manifesto declaring that nothing is more ardently desired ng the connection—an immense pontoon than peace. The series of successes with which it has formed, over which the trains, artiflery, and army pleased the Almighty to bless our arms since the opening ers on even to the meanest camp follower, passed of the present campaign enables us to profess this desire in eday, the 20th inst., as safely and with as much the interests of civilization and humanity, without the danextribute as though the bridge had been the most | ger of having our motives misinterpreted. The world must stantial structure ever built. Yesterday all reached now see that we can never be conquered. Will not our adas place where they are for the present located, and we versaries begin to feel that humanity has bled long enough, they will rest for a time until they recover and desist from longer perseverance in a wanton and hopeless contest? The war on our side has been strictly defensive; we do not wish to interfere with the peace or prosperty of the States arrayed against us. All we ask is the undisputed enjoyment of those rights which our common ancestors declared the equal heritage of all parties to the social compact. If our adversaries, deaf to the voice of reason and justice shall determine upon an indefinite prolongation of the contest, upon them be the responsibility of a decision so injurious to the interests of mankind. We have no fear for the result.

FORBEST'S FIGHT NEAR BALDWIN, NORTH MIS-

SISSIPPI. RICHMOND, June 13th, 1864. An official despatch from General S. D. Lee says that the battle at Tishemingo Creek was one of the most signal vicplete. General Forrest was in close and vigorous pur-

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICEMOND, June 13th, 1364. was taken by the rebels at Wilson's Plantation, where provisions of the bill as passed, are the following:—Land Jackson were with him when he fell." the John Warner was also captured. Several of the purchased and occupied by refugees to be assessed at its CONGRESS ADJOURNED—RESIGNATION OF MR. officers of the Signal was taken prisoners as was also market value in 1860. Property assets of corporations and one of Gen. Banks' staff. A letter received from the associations to be taxed the same as the property assets of individuals, the tax to be paid by the company; provided that no bank shall pay a tax upon deposits. The stock of ness of importance to-day. The President vetoed the bill the terrible conflict, stunned, bleeding at every poss, and NOTICE TO SOI DIERS.

Willist stores to White House and Stores to Store the stores to White House and Stores to Store the stores to White House and Stores to Store the stores to White House and Stores to Store the stores to White House and Stores to Store the stores to White House and Stores the department with the terrible conflict, stunned, bleeding at every pole, and to establish a Bureau of Foreign Supplies; also, the bill the terrible conflict, stunned, bleeding at every pole, and to establish a Bureau of Foreign Supplies; also, the bill the terrible conflict, stunned, bleeding at every pole, and to establish a Bureau of Foreign Supplies; also, the bill the terrible conflict, stunned, bleeding at every pole, and to establish a Bureau of Foreign Supplies; also, the bill the terrible conflict, stunned, bleeding at every pole, and to establish a Bureau of Foreign Supplies; also, the bill the terrible conflict, stunned, bleeding at every pole, and the terrible conflict. Stunned, bleeding at every pole, and to establish a Bureau of Foreign Supplies; also, the bill the terrible conflict. Stunned, bleeding at every pole, and the trib the terrible conflict. Stunned, bleeding at every pole, and to establish a Bureau of Foreign Supplies; also, the bill the terrible conflict. Stunned, bleeding at every pole, and the terrible conflict. Stunned, bleeding at every pole, and the terrible conflict. Stunned, bleeding at every pole, and the terrible conflict. Stu hours. They are to carry efficers and soldiers and soldiers. There has been considered to be paid with specie, or its equivalent in treasury notes.

Mr. Courad stated in debate to-day that Mr. Memminger stant shelling and skirmishing since, and some of the fices open for one hour before the departure of each train.

Mr. Courad stated in debate to-day that Mr. Memminger stant shelling and skirmishing since, and some of the fices open for one hour before the departure of each train. light stores to White House, and bring back wound. An additional tax of thirty per cent. is levied on the amount informed him he would resign after the adjournment of the amount informed him he would resign after the adjournment of Thora are going indications that a last desperof profits and sale of articles mentioned in the first two Congress.

paragraphs of the fourth section of the tax act, from Feb. ruary 17th to July 1st. The old issue of five dollar notes to be taxed one hundred per cent. after the first of Janu-

FROM RICHMOND-GRANT AGAIN CHANGES BIS

BASE. RICHMOND, June 13th, 1864 Grant has again charged his base. He began moving CONFEDERATE CONGRESS-MOVEMENTS OF THE to our right last night, about dusk, and began crossing at them, but fearfully fittal to their enemies. The annals

Chickahominy, this morning. Both Rouses have passed a joint resolution extending the session until Tuesday noon, by which time all important business now pending will be disposed of. The Tax Bill has been referred to a Committee of Conference to day. No final action on any subject of importance to day.

No definite information of Sheridan's whareshound. He is the superior numbers of the enemy were compelled to give back.

The enemy were landing supplies and reinforcements just below Malvern Hill last night.

No general engagement to-day. About one hundred and fifty prisoners, captured to-day

FROM GEORGIA. ATLANTA, Geo., June 13 h, 1864. The position of affairs in the front has been unchanged

for two days, with occasional slight skirmishing and firing on working parties. Rumbre of a raid on Atlanta via Rosewell reached here

present time. The weather has been very cool and incessantly wet for

two days past. FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

ATLANTA, June 13th, 1864 Advices from the front state that the recent raise have made the roads almost impassable, suspending all move-Accounts from the front represent Grant busy digging ments of both armiss, and neither have fired a gun for two

day, but it has amounted to nothing. The lines in some A Yankee train is running to Ackworth to-day, indica ting a new flank movement on the part of the Yankees .-Our lines are strong and our troops have recovered from

> YANKEES DESOLATING THE COUNTRY. CLINTON, LA , June 13th, 1864. The remains of Banks' army is on the West side of the

between them and our forces in the rear. Point Cupee Parish, by order of the Yunkee commander. Crange and Alexandria rail road yesterday, near Arring. has been desclated. The houses, crops, and everything ton, in Nelson county. The enemy have doubtless occu. has been burnt, and the people have to beg provision, baen killed by the enemy.

The Yankees are demoralized, and deserting in large numbers, selling their horses and equipmen's for whatever

Three thousand troops have come up from New Orleans to reinforce the enemy, who are constantly dreading an hominy.

FROM LYNCHBURG-THE YANKEE RAIDERS LYFCHBURG, June 13th, 1864.

Rumors of the movements of the enemy are plentiful, but nothing definite is known outside of official circles. It is reported that the force which occupied Lexington s moving in the direction of Buford, on the Virginia and Tennessee Rail Road, thirty-nine miles west of this city .-The force in Amherst is reported moving towards Buffalo Springs, twenty-six miles from here. This force is about subsist off the country, having no supplies with them -They have two pieces of artillery.

Only eight of them visited the Orange Rail Road and burnt the Depot at Arrington, tore up two hundred yards of the track, removed several cattle guards, and destroyed ginia, but the information is gathered exclusively from the telegraph. The damage can be repaired in three or four hours.

The people here are calm and resolute, and will defend the city at all hazaids.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. LEE.

RICHMOND, June 14th, 1864. The following dispatch has been received from General Lee, dated

HEADQUARTERS, June 13th, 1864-10 P. M. m, so that after a few volleys of rifle portant battle of the war, and confesses that Grant was that he has defeated the enemy's cavalry near Trevillians, A despatch, just received from Gen. Hampton, states

> ed on the field. At daylight this morning it was discovered that the ar-7th, 6 o'clock, P. M., says that he has been to Altoona my of Gen. Grant had left our front. Gur skirmishers ad-

A body of cavalry and some infantry from Long Bridge. advanced to Riddle's Shop, but were driven back this and throughout the entire fatiguing march A dispatch from Grant, June 7th, 5 P. M., says that all evening nearly two miles, after sharp skirmishing.

(Signed.) R. E. LEE, General. FROM THE NORTH-MORGAN IN KENTUCKY.

RICHMOND, June 14th, 1864. The New York Herald of the 10th says that gold had advanced to 1981, but closed at 197. Morgan is running riot in Kentucky. He occupies Wil-

liamston, thirty miles from Cincinnatti. The Herald is very severe on Lincoln.

LATER FROM YANKESDOM.

BICHMOND, June 15, 1864. The Herald of the 11th says gold touched 99 on the tenth, but closed at 198 and a fraction. In consequence of the rise in gold, resolutions were introduced in Congress prohibiting the time and sale elsewhere than the place of business of the seller or purchaser.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Herald says a fire destroyed buildings covering twenty side squares of to throw up on renchmen's.

The Mississippi river is blocked up by rabel batteries at FURTHER FROM FORREST'S FIGHT IN MISSISSIPPI. McBilk, June 13th, 1864.

d is attributable to the fact that a large kee line of advance is unparalleled, and the negroes are and Lyon's rangers, Johnston s brigade, and Rice and Morton's batteries, whipped the enemy, twelve thousand strong works, beland which to receive his attack. of all arms, with great slaughter, and capturing all the things previously reported. Forrest's loss is reported to be from six to ten hundred;

among them Col. Holt, of Bell's brigade, Adj't Pope of the to the enemy, and with trifling loss to the Confede- ness and independence of these Confederate States; but (550) acres. 7th Tennessee, and King, of Rice's battery. The 7th Kentucky are reported to have been ambas

caded, and badly cut up. The enemy are scattered, and Forrest pursuing them beyond Ripley. The heavy rais may retard the enemy's retreat. Forrest is on all sides of him

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF GEN. FORREST. GUNTOWN, June 13th, via Mobile, June 14th, 1861,

Gen. Forrest's victory is greater than was at first sup-posed. Our loss is one hundred and fifty killed and four handred and fifty wounded. The enemy's loss is one thousand killed, and three thousand captured—the balance is scattered through the woods, and are still being pursued. having traveled 58 miles in 31 hours. The entire army is destroyed. Fort Pillow was the battle cry during the fight, all their previous performances. and hence their anxiety to escape. They are still being Memphis. We have captured about 3,000 prisoners, 250 wagors with supplies, and ordnance stores; 3,000 stand of small arms, and about 20 pieces of spiendid artillery. The fight was stubborn—the enemy stood until they were knocked down with the butts of our gues. We had about three thousand in the fight; the enemy had ten thousand out of the works like a whirlwind. Colquitt's floor—cess. His Regiment was attached to Martin's Brigade; the out of the works like a whirlwind. Colquitt's floor—cess. His Regiment was attached to Martin's Brigade; two hundred and fity.

FIGHTING RENEWED IN GEORGIA-LT. GENERAL POLK KILLED.

ATLANTA, GA., June 14th, 1864. The enemy opened slowly with artillery on our position The enemy opened slowly with artillery on our position yesterday atternoon, after the storm passed over, and continued up to night fall. They opened again tardy this morning with artillery, and the firing was continued when the trains left Marietta. Both armies are gradually moving towards our right. As the rains have ceased it is supposed active operatin as will again commerce. The trains from the front to day bring very few wounded. The following dispatch from Mejor West, of Gen. Polk's staff, was received by Col. Thrasher at noon to-day: "Lt. Genoral Polk was attruck by a cannon shot to-day. about 11 o'clock, but well informed quarters of the companies and the meaning and the mission of his whole Brigade a ud won the admiration The most important action in either House of Congress | ceived by Col. Thrasher at noon to-day: "Lt. General | trary, are so small as to appear almost incredible. I to day was the passage of a bill amending the tax laws, reported from the Committee of Conference. Among the ported from the Committee of Conference. Among the and instantly killed. Generals Johnston, Hardee and it is estimated that for every hundred men we lost, the enemy lost more than a thousand! How can this he has reaped in Heaven, for where the good are, there is he

MEMMINGER. RICHMOND, June 14th, 1864.

Army Correspondence of the Savannah Rapublican. THE SECOND GREAT BATTLE OF COLD HAR- alter dark. BOR AND GAINES MILL.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,)

Battle Field of Cold Harbor, June 3, 4 P. M. A gracious God has given the Confederate arms another victory—a victory that is almost bloodless to Long Bridge about 20 miles below Richmond, on the of modern times farnish no parallel to the battle of today--so slight has been the loss on one side and so great has been the slaughter on the other. The enemy have the conquerers of 1862, the vetrans now of 1864, the been slaughtered by thousands, while Lie's veterans have hardly received a scratch. How else can we explain these strange results except upon the theory that Heaven has smiled up n our arms and wrought mischief among our foes?

> A brief resume of the operations which preceded the great battle of to day, will enable the reader to accompany me in the hurried narrative here presented, and, to understand clearly the movements of the hostile

As you are aware, there was leavy skirmishing along the lines on Wednesday, the 1st. Early on the morning of that day, Kershaw's and Hoke's divisions atacked the enemy and drove him to his entrenchmen's. Cold Harbor, and Kershaw from the vicinity of Beulah Church, their object being to secure certain positions to be used either in attack or defense, as occasion might require.

During the afternoon the enemy attacked Heth, of During the afternoon the enamy attacked field, we the Confederacy have been put together, we teel problem Hill's corps, and was handsomely repulsed by Cooke's certain Grant's game will be spoiled. I think Lee will and Kirkland's North Carolina brigades. Breckin-attack to-morow. ridge, who reports to Hill and Mahone, commanding Anderson's old division, drove the enemy from their front, taking about one hundred and fifty prisoners. and anxious to assume the offensive. On the other army and among citizens, I amounce myself a candidate Whilst these movements were being made below, the land. The men were provided with ten days' rations, held a part of our woods at Spottsylvania C. H. showing that they had started out on a raid, probably with the hope of being able to reach the Danville rail-way, or at least create a diversion in favor of Grant.— Hampton, who has been placed in command of all the FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, June 12th, 1864.

The report that Sheridan is moving towards the Canal is

FROM THE SOUTHWEST—BANKS' ARMY—THE

The report that Sheridan is moving towards the Canal is

FROM THE SOUTHWEST—BANKS' ARMY—THE

The report that Sheridan is moving towards the Canal is pared for them however. The reached Ashland, and had begun to destroy the railroad track at that place, them. when the Con'ederate horse attacked them and drove them back to the Pamunkey. Generals Rosser and enormour expense of living here. It is heavy enough in part in the obstinate battle that ensued. Gen. Young, his resignation more than a month ago, but the Presihough not mortal wound. They enemy lost heavily in men and animals. Our own loss was considerable. Late in the evening a force of infantry was reported

have arrived at Turstell's Station from the White Hen e, and to be extending up the York river railway. They stated that they belong to Butler's forces, the obect of their movement being, doubtless, to connect with Grant's left wing and open the way to the Chicka. During these operations in the morning, Col. L. M Keitt, whose regiment (the 20th South Carolina) had

just arrived and been attached to Kershaw's old bri-

gade, received a mortal wound while leading the brigade, from which he died yesterday. No braver spirit ver gave his life for the liberties of his country. Yesterday, the 2d, perfect quiet reigned along the tacked the enemy in his works and drove him out of two thousand strong, under Gen. Stahl, all cavalry. They the a tack was being made in front, Gordon moved demands your quarters, tell him you had but three and o make a stand behind his second line of entrenet campaign of it." ments, which they entered pell mell with him. Early

as will not exceed 200, while the eremy's was heavy, cluding 700 prisoners, taken chiefly by Gerdon, Rodes and Heth, nearly all of whom belonged to the ly supported by the citizens and soldiery of New Hanover U. S. Regulars. The Stonewall Brigade tx haved is County, to represent us in the next Legislature of N. C., was wont to do in the days of its first great leader. viz:-Whilst our loss was slight in numbers, it was g eat in fact, in that it includes the brave General Doles of Georgia, who fell with his feet to the foe and his face to Heaven. He entered the service in April, 1861, and from that time forward he served his country with

a zeal and skill worthy of all praise. This was on our left. On the right, about the same hour, Breekipridge, supported by Wilcox, was ordered to assent the enemy on furkey Hill, and wrest it from him. This he and Wilcox did in bandsome style; and thus an important position was secured in time for the great battle which, it was then evident, could not be much longer postponed.

the beem of capron and the sharp ratile of musketry. Grent made a furious assault along our whole lines except on the right. The Coefederates had thrown up fidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as entrenchmen's or breastworks of legs and earth during the preceding night and day, and were prepared for the onset. Early occupied the left of the lines, having Heth, of Hill's corps, on his extreme left; Anderson held the centre, and Hill the right. The lines were an irregular crese at, covering the battle field of Cold Harbor, and extending from a point somewhat above and in advance of Beulah Church, in a southwesterly the Chickaheminy. It was for these bridges that Grant was aiming; and having a cured them, and forced Lee back into his works about Richmond, he hoped to have trings his own way. He had at a doned his strong position behind the Totopotomony Creck, and had slid around to the right one; more; but Lee had anticipated him this time. The latter had not only thrown his army across his path, but his men had constructed strong field works for their protection -The Confiderates have become as great adopts with the spade as McClellan ever was. Some of the army wits say that if a column is halted a few minutes on a march to rest, the men will go immediately to work

Grant evidently hoped he would be able to take Lee by surprise. He had first been reinforced by Butler, and the last man in the hospitals, Provost guard houses, and even the clerks in the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments had been sent to him to make a sure thing of it. But when he maved last night further

He assaulted the entire line, as already stated, at an early hour. But one assault was made upon Early and it. This I now promise, assuring you that no act, or word Heth, and that was regulsed with ease and great loss of mine, shall ever militate against the prosperity, happirates. The attack upon Kerehaw, Hoke and Fields, on the other hand, all my energies shall be employed in of Anderson's corps, and Breckinridge, of Hill's, on seeking the prosperity of our State, our national indethe contrary, was heavy and vizorous, and was con- pendence and the happiness of our people. tinued from half past four o'clock until half past ten .-An immense force was massed against this part of the lines, and it was brought up again and egain and hurled with Titanic violence against the Confederate position. As many as seven assaults were made against Kershaw and a portion of Fields' division, each one of which was repulsed with tremendous slaughter. The carnage was dreadful, not only at this point, but in front of Hoke and Breckinridge, also. Hunton and Corse's brigades, of Pickett's division, were also engaged, and acquitted themselves handsomely. Indeed, the Confederates, if such a thing were possible, excelled

The enemy broke over the lines at a salient in Breckenridge's front, and for a few minutes had possession of three guns and so much of the ground as had been occupied by three companies, but Finegan's brave Fioridians, attached for a time to Mahone's Division, ade was pressed back momentarily on Hoke's cont; they sent the enemy literally flying across the field.—

enemy lost more than a thousand! How can this be explained? Was there not an unseen, but All powertul Hand imposed between us and our enemies, to turn aside their missiles of death and save us from harin?

The battle raged until half past ten o'clock when the Congress adjourned sine die this afternoon. No basi- enemy, having been repulsed at all points, retired from I write. There are some indications that a last desper-

late assault will be attempted this evening, probally

We had the advantage in the ground, both for our infantry and artillery; so much, indeed, that the Federals could bring but few of their batteries into play. But we bad another advantage: we stood where the immortal Jackson made his first great flank movement against the eremy. It was the old battlefield of Cold Harbor and Gaines' Mill, ground already consecrated by the blood of brave men fighting for life, liberty and peace. Catching the inspiration of the sacred scenes, and emulating the patriotic zeal of the departed hero, Confederates went into the fight with no other thought

But a few prisopers were taken or lost, and no guns I should have stated above that Generals Kirkland and Lane were wounded-not dangerously-and that General Finegan received a slight burt in the hand. P. W. A.

LEE AND BEAUREGARD. A correspondent of the Mobile " Register," writing

from Bichmond, seys: It was stated yesterday that Lee's spies had informed him that Grant had been ordered to risk no more bat-

side, and to play the Vicksburg game on us. Hence Beauregard was sent for last night. I him on his way up. He was looking well, but said his health was not very firm. He was to return before morning. Now that the two best millitary heads in the Confederacy have been put together, we feel pretty

His army is in excellent condition, has a marshy creek for a defensive line, but is tired of digging dirt hand, the Yankees are not so bolligerent as they have for Sheriff in Brunswick county, in the election in August Federals poshed forward a heavy column of cavalry seen. An officer tells me they have not fought really next. Being in the army, I shall not have an opportunity frem Hanover Court House in the direction of Ash- well except on the first day, and during the time

Yankee fleet this morning, but have not heard from

dent declined then to receive it. His successor is now under consideration.

Companies of reserves are coming in, and as usual they come first from the mountains. It is touching to see gray beards of 60, and even 70 years old, and lads not more than 14 or 15 marching out to Camp Lee .-In a squad of Yankees brought in last week, I was surprised to find nearly half a dozen men of 50 or 60 years. They were substitutes no doubt, and had hard, horrid faces. GAMMA.

MRS. PARTINGTON ON THE WAR .- Mrs. Partington's Ike goes a soldiering. Mrs. Partington makes a farewell address. "Ike, my son, stand up, while I address you-hold my bonnet and specks. Fellow soldiers-it is the abandoned duty for all to be patriarchal in these times, and to hand down, unimpaired, the glorious flag lines until five o'clock in the atternson, when E rly at- of succeeding generations. [Here Ike commenced counting off the new fashioned cheer, swinging the old bontheir formidable lines of entrenchments. Heth, of net up and down as he went in one, two, three—tiger. Hill's corps, participated in this good work. While March hesitatingly into the contend field, and if a rebe around and took the enemy in flink. So vigorously the last one is spent; then if he won't quit and leave, iid our troops press the flying foe, that he was unable quit yourself like a man, and say you have a glorious

> WILMINGTON, June 14th, 1864. MESSES. EDITORS :- The following ticket will be liberal-

> > For the Senate. ELI W. HALL. For the Commons, Col. JOHN D. POWERS, AND JOHN T. MOOBE. MANY CITIZENS.

per 100 abs.

gibes Green \$2 to \$1 25, and dry \$4 to \$4 50 per lb. 236-1t&38-2t* CAMP OF THE 18TH N. C. T., NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb. 6th, 1864. THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen County, that he is a candi-Sure energh, with the early dawn this morning came date for the office of Sheriff of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support. If elected he pledges

himself to discharge the duties of the office with the same

BENJ. F. BINALDI, Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T.

March 2nd, 1864. 148-3t&23-te* TO THE VOTERS OF SAMPSON COUNTY. AT THE solicitation of many friends I announce myself as a candidate to represent the county of Sampson in the direction, to the vicinity of McClellan's bridge, over next House of Commons of the Legislature of North Carolina, and respectfully solicit the suffrages of the voters of said county. If elected I pledge my best efforts to attend to the duties of the responsible position to the best

J. C. WRIGHT. of my ability. Co. I. 48th Regiment, N. C. T. 225-tlstaug-36-tlstaug.

WE are authorized to announce ELIJAH CREECH, o Capt. Buie's Company, City Battalion, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Columbus county.

224-1t—36-1t*. FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF BLA

DEN, BRUNSWICK AND COLUMBUS. The time approaches when you will be called upon to choose a Senator to represent your district in the next General Assembly of this State. Your generosity, at the past election, for which you have my sincere thanks, assigned me to that honorable post of duty. Believing from expressions of regard which I have had the good fortune to enjoy, that there is a willingness on your part to retain me in that position, my name is before you for re-election. forces, and that his troops had provided very good Chosen to that high and responsible trust, without pledge or promise, I have sought, amid all the peris which have and now surround us, to find the truth and be governed by

Your ob't servant,

J. W. ELLIS. Whi'eville, N. C., Jane 7th, 1864. 234&38 1t

OBITUARY. COL. ALEX. D. MOORE, 66th REG'T N. C. T. This noble specimen of a soldier and a gentieman, was a student of West Point for four years prior to the breaking out of the war. As soon as he heard of his State having occeded, he immediately returned and offered his services in vindication of her rights. Upon his arrival home, he was unanimously elected Captain of a Battery of Light Arrival his indication of the rights. tillery; it is unnecessary for me to speak of the perfection to which the drill was carried, and the discipline under which he soon had the men. While holding his commission in this Battery, (which he did until a few months ago,) he

was complemented by every Commanding officer

chanced to be thrown with.

But he was destined to fill a higher position than that of Captain. He was promoted to the Coloneley of a Regi ment formed of two Battalions; he at first had some diffi-calty in this formation; but with him there was no such gians performed a similar feat when Clingman's brigwhich, after remaining in North Carolina for a short time
was ordered to Virginia. In the battles near Petersburg, they sent the enemy literally flying across the field.—
Law's, G. T. Auderson's and Gregg's brigades of Field's division were chiefly engaged on that part of the lines, where he received the tatal bullet, his gallantry lines, and fought with another received the tatal bullet, his gallantry lines, and fought with great ardor. Law received a and the manner in which he mator tyred his men, attracte nainful but not dangerous wound over the eve

> TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER'S SFICE, Wilmington, N. C., Jone 8th, 1864.

NOTICE TO SOI DIERS.

IBAAC B. GRAINGER, Capt. & A. Q. M. 232 1w-33 1t

TO THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY. The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his thanks for the liberal support given him at the fast election, and announces himself a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of the county. Having discharged the duties of the office for near two years faithfully, and he hopes satisfactorily, he confidently throws himself upon the voters of the county in and out of the army, and hopes he may reasonably expect a liberal support at their hands

in the ensuing election. JOHN W. HINSON. Kenansville, May 28th, 1*64 229-10t-37-21*

A CARD. FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF SAMP SON CO., N. C.:

At the solicitation of several friends, I have corsented to announce myself a candidate for the cheriffalty of our County. Being connected with the army, -in which ca. pocity I have been near three years, and being denied at present even the privilege of a fur eugh,—it is impossible for me to see and talk with you as I wish to do, and hence this declaration. I consider it a time ill-suited to the discussion of political issues, and think the agitators and tricsters could better serve the country by entering the army. I can only promise my friends, if elected, an untacked the enemy and drove him to his entrenchmen's. Itles, but to precipitate his whole force on the South tiring energy and impartial action in the discharge of the duties which are attached to the position. And if defeated I will passively bow to your decision,-knowing that you generally "do things well."

ISAIAH HERRING, 1st Sergt. Co. "Sampson Artillery." Fort Caswell, N. C., June 1st, 1864. TO THE VOTERS OF BRUNSWICK COUNTY,

IN compliance with the wishes of many friends in the of soliciting the suffrages of the voters in person. I am known in the county. I have been in service two years .-Should the people elect me to the position, I shall be grate-

their public and personal interest.

Should some other be their choice, I shall quietly acquiesce in their decision, and devote myself cheerfully, as before, to the service of my country as a soldier.
D. M. ALLEN, Co. G, 36th N. C. T.

ful for their partia ity, and direct every available effort to

June 2nd MARRIED.

In this place, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. R. Grant, Mr. JOSEPH W. DAVIS to Miss MARY A. ERVIN.

37-9t*

In this place, on the 10th inst., by Rev. R. Grant, Mr. DANIEL DAUGHERTY to Mrs. ANN MARIA GRANT. On the 7th June, 1864, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. B. Haughton, Chaplain 50th Reg't N. C. T., Major L. C. LATHAM, 1st heg't N. C. T., to Miss ANNIE M., only daughter of Joseph C. Norcom, Esq., all of Washington county, N. C.

At Fayetteville, N. C. on Friday, the 10th instant, DE SAGNEL, infant son of Major Matthew P. and Augusta W. Taylor. In this county, on the 9th inst., JOHN WILLIAM, son of John W. and Martha A. Bourdeaux, aged 3 years, 6 months and 9 days.

At Wayeide Hospital No. 5, Wilmington, on the 13th inst.,

JAS. O. RILEY, Co. A. 40th N. C. T, aged 65 years. He was a native of Carry Co., Ireladd. WILMINGTON MARKET, JUNE 141H.

BEEF CATTLE-Are brought to market sparingly, and are in tair demand for butchering purposes. We quote grass tatten on the hoof at \$3 to \$1 per ib. for net meat, as in Bacon-Is in demand, and scarcely any coming to market. We quote in the small way from carts at \$1 50 to \$1

BEESWAX -\$4 to \$5 per lb. Burier-\$8 to \$10 per 1b.
Corrun- Scarcely any sales have taken place during the week. We quote at \$1.80 to \$2 for uncompressed and \$2.40 to \$2.50 per lb. for compressed. Conn-le in demand, and market bare. We quote nomi-

nally at \$25 ber bushet.

Corn MEAL—Sens from the granaries at \$20 to \$25 per Copperas - Retails at \$3 to \$4 per lb. Eggs-Seil from carts at \$1 to \$5 per dozen. FLOUR-Small saies from store during the week at \$225 FORAGE-Folder and Hay \$18 to \$20; Shucks \$12 to \$15

LEATHER—Sole \$18, and Upper \$10 per 1b. LAND—By the boi., \$4 to \$5 per ib. NAILS-\$2 5 to \$2 50 per ib. by the keg. PRA NUTS-From car s, \$20 per onshel.

Poultry-Chickens \$5 to \$6, and grown fowls \$3 to \$10 Rics—Clean, 70 to 75 cents per lb. BALT-We quote Sound made from store at \$20 to \$25 per bushel. FUGAR-\$6 50 to \$7 50 per lb. for brow 1.

EHERTING-Fayettevide factory nominal at \$3 to \$3 50

per 3a:4. EYRUP—\$25 to \$35 per gallon. EPIRITS IUHPENIINE-\$5 to \$5 per gailon.
YARN-\$50 to \$35 per buich by the cale. Wood—Sells by the boas load at \$ 8 to \$20 for pine, \$20 to \$22 for aan, and \$30 per cord for oak.

MONEY MARKET. No sales to report in stocks or binds during the past week. The following are the rates at which brokers are buying: Good \$17; silver \$16 for one.

Bang Notes Virgina and South Carolina, \$2; Georgia and North Carolina \$2 50 jur one. N. C. Treasury Notes \$1 25. Biering bills \$17 to \$.8 for one. 7.30 Notes \$80.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET-June 13th .- The only changes to note are: Leather, upper \$16, sole \$15; Sugar \$7 to \$10; Flour, last sales Super \$175, Family \$155, _ice

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. NEW HANOVER COUNTY. Spring Term, 1804. Robert N. Bloodwort. J hn W. Bloodworth,

and others. Y VILTUE of a decree of the Court in this cause made at spring Term 1864, I will expose to sale, at public auction, in the Town of Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1864, the traces of and set forth in the petition, v.z.: One tract on the East side of Burgaw Creek, bounded on the North by the lands of Jere, Hand; on the South and East by the lands of William B. Player, and on the West, by the lands formerly becoming to Leave I. the West by the inals formerly belonging to Jesse J. Croom. Said frac containing, by estimation, four hundred

and thirty (430) scres.

One other tract in Middle Sound District, in said county, adjoining the lands of John A. Sanders, I T. Alderman and others. Sand tract, by esumation, five hundred and fifty Terms—Credit of twelve months with approved securi-

A. M. WADDELL, C. & M. E. June 16th NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder at Long Creek, on Friday, June 23d, 1864, the re-building of the bridge over above stream.

JAMES GARRASON,

Committee. JOHN JONES, W. J. CORNWALL,

Lillington, New Hanover Co., June 9th VARIETY STORE, REVISED BULLETIN. BARS OF STEEL, Razors, Rasps, Tobacco, Kat-tail, Bastard, mili Saw and Hand Saw File; White Mustard Seed for Dyspepsia, Cod Liver Oil, Whitemore's Cotton Cards No. 10, Wool, Horse and Jim Crow Cards; Card Backs, Cards on the Leaf, Fly Nets, Fine Engars, Ceffice, Chicary Powder, Shot and Cana. Soda. Allance. Pine Chicory, Powder, Shot and Caps, Soda, Allspice, Pins, Blacking, Tacks, Shoe Thread, Cotton Yarns, Homespuns, Hocks and Eyes, Brandies and Whiskeys, Copperas, &c.,

WILSON'S VARIETY STORE. 235-21833-1 CAME TO MY LOT

AND jamped over the enclosure, on Saturday, May 28th, a sorred MULE, medium size, with a hatter, and with marks of narross; The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. JAMES T. BLAND. 226-11-37-11* Jone 2nd ENROLLING OFFICE,

be showed to getting to their nomes, with instructions to be in readiness to obey, at a moment's notice, any call that the exigencies of the service may render none-sary.

Captains of Home Guard companies will circly, and report at the time and place above mentioner, with all persons between the above mentioner, with all persons between the above mentioner. sons between the above specified ages to be found in their

respective districts. HABDY B. WILLIS, Lieut & E. (WILKINSON & CO.,

Sterling Exchange for sale. Jane 10. 233-64-33-2t.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1864.

THE YANKNES and the Yankee papers, who are, to a great extent their exponents, and none the less so that they veer around at every turn of the popular breeze, have now adopted the theory that Gen. LEE is the embodiment and the great and almost the sole strength of what they are pleased to call " the rebellion." The New York Herald says that "if ever a man was a nation, if ever Louis XIV was France, LEE ie the rebellion." We can all see, or think we see, that this theory is false, but at the same time it ought to teach us that however highly we appreciate General LEE, the cremy appreciates him still more highly, and that to get rid of such a dreaded opponent there is hard y anything to which they would not resort. It ought to, and we trust it will, have its influence with General LEE himself, in making him more careful of a life so dear, so precious to his country and his countrymen, so much dreaded by his foes and the foes of the

The fall of General LEE would clothe the Confedera. cy in mourning. It would be felt as a personal lossa private a fil ction-by every true man and every true family in the Confederacy. General LEE's life is not his own to risk-it belongs to his country, and that country demands that it shall not be exposed to the risks of the battle fild. We cel assured that General

But General Lee, as great and good a man as be ismuch as he is b loved and revered, not only by the army, but by every man, woman and child in the Confederacy-is not, after all, the Confederacy itself, nor the cause itself. The cause is just, the Confederacy is right, and the cause would have been just and though General LEE never had existed, and would not cease to be so even were Providence to order that General Lee should be removed from the command of the Confederate armies. If it be the will of Providence that the Confederate cause shall succeed, it will succeed through the instrumentality of General Lee, or if he is removed, then through some other instrumentality.-General Lee, we are assured, feels this himself. He habitually acknowledges his dependence upon Divine Providence, in whose han is he is simply an instrument. The same Providence that has raised him up, can as of his countrymen, there are not wanting others worthy to take up the sword should be drop it-to wield the trancheon should it fall from his grasp.

No mere men, neither General LEE nor President Davis, although to us they are the foremost men of all the world--certainly so far as the Confederacy is concerned-neither of these men are the Confederacy. They simply represent it. They wield its power. The people are the Confederacy—its strength is in their

Along the Line of the Rath and.

The time at which the train from Weldon to Wilmington passes the most important points on the Railve that attention which would not other. the light of experience, with a view to the better maine train which reaches Wilmington at 9 or asas Goldsboro' about 2 a.m., Warsaw and Magnolas about 41% or 5 a. m. hours at which ladies could hardly vinture out. We are informed also that the connection at Weldon is so close, so little time the arrival of the train from Peters-Le departure of that for Wilmington, that little opportunity is given for bestowing upon the solattention they so much need. We think, To the Senate of the Confederate States: in what we have heard, that something in a slight expecditure of additional attention.

We know the people along the line-at least we employees of newspapers." think we do, and we believe they are as much devoted to the cause and as willing to do all that can be done for the suffering soldiers as any people in the Confideracy. If there be any want unsupplied, any omission made, it is only necessary that it should be

THERE would appear to be little doing for a few days past in the vicinity of Richmond. The latest pa pers from that city hardly venture to speculate upon dependence are threatened by the utmost power of our what GRANT's next movement may be, or what his lest retrograde may mean. Few think that he will remain long quiet. The following from the Richmond Enquir- most urgent necessity. Seeing no such necessity, and er of Wednesday, may be interesting as a speculation.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY. Scou's report that an ratu day last the enemy towed up James river, above the manch of Powell's creek, a pontone bridge, with sixty tents ritened upon it. Perhaps this is the bridge up n which Grant hoped to pass after breaking through the does of Gen. Lee. But as he failed to force the way through, the aforessid pontion bridge may prove useless at eve the month of Powell's creek, which is in Prince George county. This constructed pontion bridge would enable lim o Low his army specifly across, and push on to Petersberg while ben Lee was making the cir-South side, either north or south of he Appomattox, while his army would be no more formidable there than any where else, yet his cavalry could do us much damage and

river crossed the Chi kahominy yesterday at the Forge has the effect, under an error of fact apparant in terms, in this, the folly of forcing a body of men of the number is approved to be a party recombilering the way for Grant to the James river. All circumstances point to Grant's going over the James, if Lee will permit him. Yesterday figure was heard in the country below Richmond, from the direction of Bottom's Bridge. Those who heard it supposed it to be below Bottom's Bridge, and several miles tu ther south of Turkey Ridge

A miserable humbug is going the rounds of the press Baded " An Incident of the Siege of Charleston." It is credited to the Charleston Mercury, and tells a long story about Miss Anna Pickens, daughter of Ex-Governor Pickers, being killed by a shell, and all that. The thing is of Yankee manufacture. It

from Wilmington to that port, was chased for thirteen hours by a side wheel steamer, supposed to be the late Man ganet and Jessie. During the chase some portion of her cargo was thrown overboard. She arrived at Nassan safely, however, on the 1st.

NOTICE TO PAROLED PRISONERS.—Colonel ROBERT Ould, Confederate agent for the exchange of prisoners, gives notice in the Richmond papers that all Confederate State officers and men delivered at City Point previous to June 1st, are declared to be exchanged.-All Confederate States officers and men, and all civil-

An Enermous Paper.

We have before us, through the courtesy of Captain Burroughs, a copy of the London Times of the 14th May, which is certainly the most enormous affair in the way of a daily newspaper that we have ever seen, containing 18 large and closely printed pages, of which over 11 are filled with advertisements, leaving only 7 pages of reading matter.

In the London Times, Standard and News of the World of the 13th, 14th and 15th, the chief topic, so tar as the Contederacy is concerned, appears to be the visit of the Confederate sloop of war Georgia to the port of Liverpool. The especial partizing of the North n the House of Commons—such as Mr. BARING, FOR-STER and COBDEN had made speeches in that body object ing to the admission of the Georgia into a British port as not consistent with the duty which Great Britain owed to a friendly country—the United States. The Times of the 14th, accuses the Confederates of a sys tematic abuse of British neutrality. It says :-

"We have above all things to take care that our ports are not converted into stations of bostilities, or aployed as a vantage ground by either belligerent. It is now perfectly notorious that a systematic abuse of our neutrality has been practised by one of them in this very manner. It is equally certain that it is only by international comity that a commissioned ship is allowed to enjoy the immunity of her flag by coming and going where she lists. The jurisdiction of a neutral Power over its own ports is absolute, and it need give no reasons for any regulations which it may see fi to make in respect to them. The United States exercised this power in 1794 by banishing French priva-Lest is too good a patriot to resist this demand of his teers from their ports upon a friend'y requisition from England. It may, therefore, well be asked whether we are any longer to extend courtesy to a belligerent which has shown so little consideration for us. The Confederate Government has to say the least, manifested an entire disregard of any interests but its own. Rather than place us in an embarrassing position the Danish Minister duly informed Lord Russell that a man-of-war was in process of construction in this country for the service of Denmark. This is the honthe Confederacy would have been right, even orable and straightforward course, but it is not that pursued by the Confederates or their friends in England. They have never scrupled to practice any deception on the Custom house that might serve their purpose and tend to compromise us with the United States. Delicacy, therefore, would be misplaced in our future relations with them. It was, perhaps, scarcely open to us to refuse admission to the Georgia after receiving both ber and the Alabama at the Cape, and following hitherto the general usage of respecting a warlike commission implicitly. If it should prove to be true that she has disappointed expectation as a cruiser and is to be sold at Birkenhead, we shall be relieved of further responsibility in respect of her. If any attempt should be made to transfer her armament and crew to the Alexeasily raise up another, and even human wisdom can andra or the s'eam rams, we shall know how to deal' see that, great as he is-first as he stands in the hearts with it. In the meantime it is proper to consider whether some intimation should not be conveyed to the authorities at Richmond to the effect that no vessel hereafter absconding from our harbours in the same way shall have access for the future to an English port. I is not consistent with the honour of any nation to tol erate a system of fraud upon its laws; nor is it for our advantage, as a naval Fower, that the ports of the whole world should be available to an enemy whose own ports we may have hermetrically scaled. Suppose we had the misfortune to be at war with Prusia, and hed blockaded her coasts effectually with what spirit and determination. The loss of men like these sers issuing from New York and swarming feelings should we hear of so-called Prusian cruimight depress their spirit, but even such a loss ought over the Atlantic Ocean? This is an issue which not to unsettle their determination, and it would not, must be faced, now that the example of the Tuscaloo-Soon their spirit would rise with the occasion, and oth. sa has taught us how rapidly a navy may be generated out of a single cruiser. 'I here is no disgrace in profiters would perfect the work which these leaders had be- ing by teaching of facts, and adapting remedies to evils as they arise. When the American war began we foilowed the guidance of general rules developed out of exigences of former wars, and we did rightly. We have quate, and it is equally in accordance with justice and ly delightful, in company with Mr. ———, of with sound policy to modify them from time to time by

> tenance of impartial neutrality. The tone of the whole long article of the Times, of

in Town Creek, near Salisbury, last Sunday, whither are a great many of large size. I found long avenues tack was ordered to be made on our left at Cold Harhe had gone for the purpose of bathing. THE FOLLOWING VETO MESSAGES were sent in to the

Confederate Senate on the 7th instant :

I regret that a sense of daty compels me to return to

the arrangements might be considerably improved with the S-nate, without my signature, a joint resolution which originated in your honorable body entitled "Joint Resolution in regard to the exemption of editors and

The terms of this resolution extends to editors of magazines and periodicals, other than newspapers, to gether with their employees, the exemption from military service as is now accorded in favor of newspapers. I see no reason for exempting these citiz ns from the duty of defending their country which would no apply to all authors, publishers, booksellers, printers and other persons connected with the publication of books, pamphlets, religious tracts and other reading matter. At a moment when our lives, our liberty, and our in- planation of why Butler was whipped on the 16th ult enemies, wh nevery citizen capable of bearing arms turn it without my approval. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, 6th June, 1884 To the Senate of the Confederate States of America: tillery for ordnance duties," has been presented for my signature, but it contains a provision founded on an

of restricting the Executive in choice of persons to

JEFFERSON DAVIS. Richmond, June 7, 1864.

For the Journal. MESSES. FDITORS: Allow me, through the columns o he Journal, to call the attention of the proper authorities to the fact that nearly every night a party of men, said to belong to the 0. S. Navy, are allowed to roam the screets, committing andry outrages, to the annoyance of the men, and to the terror of the women and children. never occurred in Charleston, and never appeared in any paper of that city.

We learm from the Bahama Herald, (Nassau,) of that the steamer "Cequette." on her voyage the lst, that the steamer "Cequette." on her voyage the latter of the past two weeks, soarce-ly a night has payed without some person being robbed of their watch or money, or an attempt made to enter some house for the purpose of robbery. I do not charge ing his solid columns of troops up in various parts of that these men do belong to the Navy, but it seems to be conceeded by every one that they do, and at least they are his army by detail. He threw his force first upon the latter of the purpose of robbery. I do not charge ing his solid columns of troops up in various parts of the latter of the purpose of robbery. I do not charge ing his solid columns of troops up in various parts of the latter of the purpose of robbery. I do not charge ing his solid columns of troops up in various parts of the latter of the purpose of robbery. I do not charge ing his solid columns of troops up in various parts of the latter of the purpose of robbery. I do not charge ing his solid columns of troops up in various parts of the latter of the purpose of robbery. I do not charge ing his solid columns of troops up in various parts of the latter of the purpose of robbery. I do not charge ing his solid columns of troops up in various parts of the latter of the purpose of robbery. I do not charge ing his solid columns of troops up in various parts of the latter of the purpose of robbery. I do not charge ing his solid columns of troops up in various parts of the latter of the purpose of robbery. I do not charge ing his solid columns of troops up in various parts of the latter of the purpose of robbery. I do not charge ing his solid columns of troops up in various parts of the latter of the purpose of robbery. I do not charge ing his solid columns of troops up in various parts of the latter of the purpose of robbery. I do not charge ing his solid columns of troops up in vari It is a notorious fact that, for the past two weeks, scarcedressed in Navy style.
On Thurs day night last an attempt was made by some

three or four persons to enter the house of Lt. H. B. Willis, by forcing open the back door. Lt. W. came home about ving back those parts of Gen. Butler's line in confuhe time, and they were soared off.

Now, Messra Editors, it is getting to be a serious mat-

ter for a person to be out after dark, and if some step is in the first instance, upon the great strategic point of not te, ken to prevent a repetition of these outrages, I would suggest the propriety of the citizens arming and protecting themselves; at any rate they might then have

FAIR PLAY.

June 10th, 1864

of our hospitals, is being attended by his wife, who to us. Petersburg would have been a splen- find himself mistaken. came on for the purpose of nursing him. She says that did base for any operations Gen. Butler wished to she will not allow him to suffer for anything, and that all that faithful nursing can do to restore him speedily, be would have cut off a very important channel of supians captured at any place, and released on parole pri- all that faithful nursing can do to restore him speedily, be would have cut off a very important channel of supor to May 7, are also declared exchanged. A teservation is made in the last as to certain of the prisoners captured at Vicks urg. July 4. 1863.

It was not at all no visterday. On the contrary it was rather cool, the tremometer not rising above 90, which may be regarded as quite moderate,

which may be regarded as quite moderate,

all that faithful nursing can do to restore him speedily, at user of the most of

From the Charleston Courier.

Readers of the Courier will perhaps flad something of interest in the following extracts from a letter received by a gentleman of this State from a friend now on his way to Europe. This tourist, a disabled soldier. whose services were lost to the Confederacy by a wound received at Seven Pines, left Wilmington early last month (May), and the letter to which reservee is made was written from St. George's, Bermuda, on the 16th of May. We hope to be able to lay before our readers many accounts from the same pen, of scares, incidents and opinions beyond the water. So keen and acute an observer will hardly fail to gather much in the course of his travels, which may histract as well as amuse those who do not erjoy the same opportunities:

Presaming that my letter sent by the City of Peereburg reached you, I will not repeat the observations berein made, as to the climate, agricultural and social condition of these islands; but as they are comparatively unknown to our people, and I cannot fill my letter with anything more interesting, I will add such other points as my wider acquintance and more extended observations have sliched. Just at this time, in connection with our bl ckade business, this place has assumed an importance which neither the inhabitants nor the world ever dreamed of, nor for which was the place prepared. The little town of St. George's. on the island of the same name, is the focus of blockade rui ning. The harbor is safe, deep and of sufficient extent to hold five or ten times as many vessels as are ever likely to come here. The town itself is small. with little parrow streets recembling alleys, cut out of the limestone rocks, without pavements; the houses principally of one story; the stories resembling the little shops to be found on King street. Charleston .-The whart accommodation is small, and the only hotel a small second rate concern. The inhabitants of the town are principally English and negroes, the latter politically on equal terms with the whites; yet socially, about the same relative status prevails as with us. Yes nstances are not rare where negro women have bought for themselves white husbands, the men generally beonging to the Eoglish army, a regiment of which is always stationed here. A few Confederates may be found here, engaged in the blockade business, most of sucking the very life blood of our country. They are generally selfish dogs, who would sacrifice anything for nonev. They all profess strong Southern feeling, yet I imagine it is their interest so to do. Physiognomicaly, they are a vile set; yet some good men are among an honest man, and, I an told, an efficient officer. A few others may be found.

To give you some idea of the business of the place, thousand tone of bacon and pork here belonging to the Government and awaiting shipment; much of this is spoiled, much more destined to be in the warm summer now in port loading. Three of them have just arrived from England and more are expected. It is thought that there will be twenty five or thirty vessels running summer. I fear that all of our cotton will be taken ed with their lives or testified with their blood their deaway without giving back much substantial benefit, and we will be left at the close of the war without a bale Grant, who cares nothing for the lives of his soldiers for credit. There are some facts with reference to the and all of whose energies are engaged in bolstering up sending out Confederate Bonds which it seems to me a ficitious reputation, by means of the most unparallel should be brought to the attention of the Government They are sacrificed out here in Europe at about eight pence on the dollar, and as that is better than paying twenty for one for exchange, a great amount of them are sent out, and in that way our obligations at the close of the war will not be to ourselves, but in great measure to these English, who are buying them now at a merely nominal sum. The business, I fear is carried on to an enormous extent. As soon as I find out more about the matter I will write.

MAY 17.—It is raising again to day and has been for two days past. The air is very damp and disagreeable; the houses here being made of porous stone, are always damp. The scenery about this little place is very fine-the river from the signal station and barcks behind the towr, the most enchanting that I have ever known. A ride to Hamilton at the other and court end of the Islands the other morning was perfect- such an overwhelming force as to render it physically and Mr. - I bired a fly in the carry morning and is en soute to Grant with 6,000 veteran troops. set out. The roads, cut of the limestone rocks and scenery along the route very beautiful. I notice very with Grant had been interrupted by a violent storm : which we have given the conclusion is disrespectful and one of our garden spots, yet the soil on the sides of the 2:30 P. M.—To Major General Dix :—A despatch

little cultivation-have never seen a field larger than Thos. Hyde, aged ten to twelve years, was drowned few birds. No trees but cedars. Of bleanders there ceived. It states that "Yesterday afternoon an at to the charm of my ride. Nothing more is needed to Warren, Burnside and Hancock being held in readily degenerating; so with all the rest, and yet this is a hold them, and also the first line in front of Smith. paradise for slaves compared with the West India

Islands. ate Government direct for Liverpool, this afternoon, anxious about our military affairs, but very hopefulhave news but to the 10th-regret much to hear of Jenkins' fate.

Butler's Cp. rations on the Southside.

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from "near James river," May 20th, undertakes an ex-

Gen. Butler is censured in your very valuable paper ought to be found in the ranks, I cannot but deem it for two reasons: First, because, in neglect of the supimpolitic to add to the list of ex motions without the posed advice of Gen. Gillmore, he did not fortify the position he held before the second line of rebel works on the believing the precident set by this resolution, if passed, 16th inst.; and secondly, because he withdrew his forces to be productive of evil effect, I am constrained to re- after the battle of the 16th had been lost. I admit that if Gen. Butler had fortified his position on the 15th, he might have withstood the rebel attack on the foggy morning of the 16th, and thus escaped the responsibility of the fearful loss sustained by our army; but I contend A bill, which originated in the Senate entitled 'An act | that even in that case he would have been obliged eventuto authorize the appointment of additional officers of ar- ally to abandon the position, and effect a retreat under perhaps greater difficulties; as the result shows that he had not a sufficient number of men to force his way will spain the ryce, and should Grant reach the James error of fact, which compels me to return it without to Richmond, and there is no position on the Peters-river of ritter as tanding, or opposite City Point, it approval, that the error may be corrected. burg and Richmend rail road where he could have for-The bill contains the following proviso: "Provided tified bimself in a short time, so that he could have recut are und by bloom and. The southeide is now the point for which Grant is a said galle has abandoned all hope of qual fied for appointment, according to the regulations have been exposed continually to attack in front and the first flam. The fact is that Gen. Butthat the acting ordnance officers having been found duly mained with safety more than a day or two. He would pected of him, and that the failure to capture Rich | chandize to be exported to either of the above points taking high mode of each part and starting the work in the field, under the orders of the Secretary of War. Hotel the field, under the orders of the Secretary of War, the is endeaver in the city into surrender. His shall have preference of appointment, according to the regulations of the War Department, and being already on dety in the field, under the orders of the Secretary of War, the field, under the orders of the Secretary of War, the is endeaver in the city into surrender. His shall have preference of appointment, according to the regulations of the War Department, and being already on dety in rear, and on the left flauk. The fact is, that Gen. But the field, under the orders of the Secretary of War, the field, under the orders of the Secretary of War, the field with guests from England, Europe, the shall have preference of appointment, according to the regulations of the War Department, and being already on dety in rear, and on the left flauk. The fact is, that Gen. But the field, under the orders of the Secretary of War, the field, under the orders of the Secretary of War, the field, under the orders of the Secretary of War, the field, under the orders of the But the field with guests from England, Europe, the field with guest failure to cross the Chicken miny may materially after his plans; but should be once succeed in fixing himself on the plans; but should be once succeed in fixing himself on the field, and I learr, on inquiry, that the persons so des—

South side, either north or south of he Appromator, while strong the field, and I learr, on inquiry, that the persons so des—

There are no acting ordnance officers on duty in the prudence, and probably saved his army from destruction of getting a cate—

seriously threatened Richmond and Petersburg. This, done with a reasonable expectation of getting a cate ignated are in reality merely employees of the Ordnance firmness in not yielding his better judgment to the it is alleged, was more than Better agreed to accom- gorical reply—a reply whose basis is a rock—the rock Bureau, for the performance of the ordnance duties in wishes of those who urged his stay, and for his foresight plish. Grant only desired him to keep the railroad in of truth: then the only reply that can be made every put as to many inconvertiones.

It is runn ored that a cavairy command from the James the appointment of efficients. This proviso, therefore, in so successful a manner as he did, but the trouble lies in his possession, but at the time the writer penned his the tide ebbs and flows that the existence of a great in so successful a manner as he did, but the trouble lies in his possession, but at the time the writer penned his the tide ebbs and flows that the existence of a great commerce with the Confederacy is the the field, in the absence of legislation authorizing and skill in effecting his retreat at the right time and operative for seven days, for then Richmond would be one must admit to be, No! It is as palpable as that ber of Gen. Butler's army into such a position. The Grant had not come to time. fill the offices created by the bill, to a list of employees army had no business there. There were no chances of the military ability of most of the Generals commanding by the inferior officers and rank and file.

The disposition of Gen. Butler's forces the night beposed of. The manœavers during the fight were very whole scheme. dilatory, unskillful, and unsatisfactory, and showed that The following telegrams contain the latest from Butmilitary genius did not stand at the head of affairs. The ler's department : Gen. Butler's right flank; then, rapidly as the swoop of an eagle, he struck his centre, and then his left, dri-

sion, and it flicting, but meeting; great loss.

Gen. Butler's grand mistake consisted in not seizing, A North Carolina solies wounded in one four hospitals, is being attended by his wife, who to us. Petersburg would have been a splen
A north Carolina solies wounded in one for the purpose of purpos

Richmond is ended, and candor must admit, though | Petersburg are prepared to deliver the city into our on the commerce and intercourse with the Confederacy, with regret, that it was a failure attended with great loss of human life and limb.

The Butcher's Fing of Truce.

Grant has at last come to a flag of truce. After sufwhere they had fallen, rather than, by sending a flag of and played a choice selection of tunes in tonor of the truce, expose his own mendacity, be has finally allow arrival of the wife of the General commanding. ed himself to make this first but most conclusive admis sion of defeat. Notedy surposes that motives of hu manity have prompted the Butcher of the Wilderness in this mat'er. His past history shows that no suc sentiment has ever influenced his brutal soul. What the Yankees themselves think of him may be inferred from the answer invented for him in reply to a labri cated application from Gen. Lee-"he had not time to bury his own dead; but purposed to adverce immediately." There was, of course, no truth in the statement, except in so far that Grant had no time to bury his own dead. No such communication passed between the two Generals at the time referred to, for the simple reason that Lee was never in a position requiring him to ask permission to bury his dead; nor was Grant ever master of the field atter an action. Bat, rather than contess his repeated defeats, and thus give the lie to his assertions of victory where he encounter ed only repulses, he let his dead tester in the recking sun rays, and his wounded die like dogs on the ground where they had been stricken down by Confederate bul-Nevertheless, the story shows exactly what his wn countrymen think of their tavorite leader, and the enthusiastic as proval with which it was received by the Yankee public illustrates the character of that exraordinary people. But the great Butcher has had to ask for a truce.

and we may be sure that he had some reason for the asking other tuan the ordinary and obvious one of humanity to the wounded and the dead. Perhaps he has been forced to it by the complaints or remoustrances of his army. It was no cause of concern to Grant that in their wild but fruitless attack on the Confederate lines the Yankees stambled over putrid corpses or which is in the hands of English speculators, who are trou the remaining life out of th ir agonized and imploring com ades, but on his soldiers the effect must have been very serious. It is not in human nature, not even in Yankee nature, to stand such sights anmoved; nor can we doubt that the brutal indifference with which the Butcher imposed this horribly trying hem. Mojor Norman Walker, our Consular agent, is ordeal on his men, must have incensed them far more against their leaders than against their enemies. The growing teebleness of their assaults may have ceen due to this cause as well as Major W. told me the other day that there were one ascertained impossibility of breaking through the Confederate Army. At all events, we may be sure that without con:e powerful motive of this kind, Grant never could have been forced to send a flag of truce to nonths approaching. There are eight or ten vessels General Lee. To be sure, we who are in the habit of telling the truth do not attach so much importance to the act. We know that the facts will speak for themselves at last: We know, likewise, that our first duties between this place and Wilmington during the coming after a battle are due to the brave men who have sealvo tion to their country's cause. But with a man like ed lies, the obligation—in fact, no consideration at all. Hence if he has been forced to admit the truth, by confessing defeat, he must have acted under some extraord-Richmond Whig inary pressure.

From the Richmond Whig.

LATER FROM 2 HR UNITED STATES

The following is a summary of the news: THE MOVEMENT AGAINST RICHMOND.

The Yankees are still bamboczied by mendacious telegrams from the seat of war, and cunningly devised fables in the leading newspapers. The Philadelphia Inquiter says that the Government has at last resolved to concentrate its forces, and collect around Richmond impossible for the rebels to defend it successfully. Pope

Here is Stanton to Dix--the latest official bulletin. winding around the hills, were perfectly good, and the except one, announcing that telegraphic communication WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 2, 1864hills and in the valleys is very productive. The ani- from Gen. Grant, dated this morning, June 2, at mals raised here are about like our own. I notice very Bethesda church, 7 o'clock A. M., has just been reof them, and, as they are in full bloom, they added much bor by the Sixth corps and the troops under Smith; convince me of the impracticability of slave emancipal ness to advance in their respective fronts. The attack tion than the condition of things in these islands. Un- was made with spirit about 5 P. M., continuing until til the commencement of this war, which has given it a latter dark, and resulting in our carrying the enemy's fictitious prosperity, this place was most unequivocal works on the right of the Sixth corps, where we still

"The latter, however, were commanded in the rear which made those carried untenable. The enemy made I will leave in a steamer belonging to the Confeder- | repeated assaults on each of the corps not engaged in the main assault, but were repulsed with loss in every and reach there probably in fourteen days. I am very instance. Several bundred prisoners were taken but I cannot say what number, nor estimate either our or the enemy's casualties. During the night the enemy made several assaults to regain what they had lost, but

No despatches from any other quarter have reached the department to-day. EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'ry of War.

The following unofficial paragraph gives two items of "novel news:" G.n. Torbet is reported to hold Cold Harbor, on the there in-notes that may place the present great and

Chickahominey, this morning. The steamer George Washington from White House. at 7 o'clock this morning, tas arrived. It is reported that General Firshugh Lee and five hundred of his cav alry were captured last night while attempting to make a raid in the direction of the White House. General Smith made the capture.

CPERATION OF THE SOUTH SIDE. .

We copy the following from the Petersburg Ex-Philadeiphia Eagairer, which has been evidently prepared with Butler's knowledge and approval. It is for the Mother Country, the Northern States of the claimed that Butler has accomplished all that was ex- old United States, or the outer Islands? Is our mer mond rests with Grant and not Butler. Butler secured or do we expect to import cutton, tobacco. &c., to any

The writer also states that Butler had strongly for- prosperity. Our steamers are here to take our merselected by a chief of bureau, which is plainly not in accordance with the express intention of Congress nor have been, his army certainly felt perfectly confidence. In fact, was placed in control of the control of t mobolized his army, and intended on the very night of away the produce the steamers bring us; and there the day upon which a peremptory order came for him are more Confederates amongst us for the prosecution to reinforce Grant, to throw 20,000 troops across the of this trade than any other nationality. Our mer fore the battle was very bad and exceedingly unfortu- river, and march upon Petersburg. The writer knows chants, those from England and other countries are nate, he having a line of battle several miles long, and that the movement must have proved successful, but many of them at least, also engaged in this trade. but one line. The reserves were also few and badly dis. the much needed reinforcements for Grant buffled the

morning (June 1) the enemy attacked General But-

again repulsed. morning and surrendered. Our loss was very slight. The enemy's lossibas not been ascertained.

THURSDAY, June 2 .- 6 A. M .- Heavy firing again one army South of Richmond—that is, Petersburg.— occasionally heard on our right, but it appears to be this place could have been easily taken immediately after. Butler's leading at Raymond Handard of the same apparently objectless and resultless nature this Colony during the last few years, and the flourish thirteen for one, and falling. ter Butler's landing at Bermuda Hundred, and, being on the South side of the Appropriate as that of the two preceding days. It is exidently a ing condition to which it has attained."

as that of the two preceding days. It is exidently a ing condition to which it has attained."

If these two paragraphs do not as pointedly and environment of the inner of t

hands. Beauregard is reported to be withdrawing his troops and artillery from our front, and to cover the movement has made the late noisy demonstration with

his heavy goos Mrs General Butler arrived at headquarters about fering his dead to he unburied in the thicke's of the seven o'clock this evening. She rode up from Bermu-Wilderness, and to pollute the air about Spottsylvania da Hundreds in an ambulance. At ten o'clock the fine Court House; after letting his wounded perish of thirst band of the Eleventh regiment Pensylvania cavalry, or neglect, or in the devouring flames, on the spot Colonel Spear commanding, arrived on the ground

> A Searcity of Cotton Thr. atened. Mr. McHenry. author of the "Cotton Trade," is stated by the London Index to have written a letter to the Standa d, in which he says that the total stock of cotton in Europe and the Yanker States on 1st January, 1864, amounted to but 2 000,000 of bales, of 400 weight each. Of this stock the Fideral States possis 400,000 baies leaving but 1,600 000 for Europe. Of bese 2 000,000 bales, six sevenths are of a quality so interior as to be useless for all kinds of manufac ures quiless with the admixture of a large proportion of the better gorts, which it is impossible to obtain. Such is in two columns. After several assaults upon our works in the supply. As to the d mand, it is sufficient to observe that in 1860 the manufacturers on both sides of the Atlantic apparently used up 6 000 000-really but 4.500.000 -that is only the latter quantity was taken by people using and wearing cotton goods. Supposyears ago, and deducting 300,000 bales that were sold every year in a manufactured condition to supply the Confederate States, the deficiency will be 2,200 000 bales-that is, the consumers who depend upon Europe and Yankeedom for their cotton goods will fall that far short of getting their supply.

In the meantime the distress of the manufacturing districts, already sufficiently appalling, is increasing a a portentons rate. In the tewn of Preston alone twenty eight mills had closed in January, and the number of persons entirely wit out work in consequence was 11, 209. The entire number of persons receiving charitable assistance is 26,000, all because the mills have stopped for the want of cotton. To such a condition has the inhuman "neutrality" of Lord Palmerston re-

Of the 2,000,000 bales elluded to, a little more than half came from Iudia—that is to say, I,650 000 bales Mr. McHenry says there will not be a bale in the warehouse at the end of the year.

Tex on Confederate Schurities.

It was a question once long debated, whether a Government has a right to tax its own credits. Alexander Hamilton maintained that to do so was, pro tunto, repudiation. It was a curtailment and reduction of he promise to pay, which the sanctity of contracts forbade. It was argued further, that if the power to tax existed, it was unwise to exercise it, because of its effect on the public credit, and its depreciation of

the Government securities. The question has not been raised in the Confederacy whether Congress may tax the bonds which the Gov ernment has issued. It is not controverted that such bonds may be taxed where no exemption was promised. But surely it would be neither just nor wise to discriminate against the public securities. To tax them more heavily than other forms of property, is for the Government to war upon its own offspring, to brand its own issues, to destroy its own credit. And yet. this is what a proposition now pending before Congress, and which has gained favor in one body, clearly

The late Congress passed a tax on property of five per cent. on its valuation. The inequality in the mode f assessing values created inequalities in burdens, which Congress is proposing to remove, by a juster and Yankee papers of the 4th inst have been received __ | more uniform rule. This is right; but the remedy should be applied everly and impartially, or it will create new hardships while relieving old ones. The proposition to which we have above referred is a case in point. The law, as proposed to be amended, will impose twice or three times as heavy a tax on a thousand dollars, invested in Government securities, as upon the same sum invested in bank or railroad stock. The lat ter stock are valued according to their prices before the war; the former are taxed upon their present or war prices. Hence the inequality to which we have referred; and hence the burden and consequent disadvantage which Congress proposes to fasten on its own issues. It any difference is to be made, it should clearly be the other way. Government should make its own securities attractive, if it wishes to give them currency

and favor. If the prices of ante-war times are to be taken as the basis of taxation, the justest tax on Confederate bonds would be on their income, inasmuch as they cannot, with any accuracy, be assessed according to prices which prevailed before they came into existence. I present values are chosen as the standard of taxation. the difficulty of assessment would be obviated. But it seems so evidently unjust, and so evidently impolitic for Congress to adopt unequal standards of assessment, and to place the double or triple burden where, if any where, it should snow its favors, that we trust other coursels will prevail. All complaints will disappear before a uniform rule of assessment.

Richmond Sentinel.

From the Bahama (Nassau) Herald, May 18th. Nassau's Prospert y. To review and analize all public documents is the legitimate right and province of Journalism, especial ly when it can be done in the proper spirit and in good taste. In koking over our issue of the 14.h instant. and after a more careful perusal of the "Address presented by the Honorable House of Assembly " to His Excellency Governor Bayley," we deem it nothing more than right and proper to make some notes growing prosperity of our city on perhaps a different

The past two or three years have been years of prosperity to us, as owner and editor of the Herald, and we think have been to most of our citizens greatly advantageous; and we trankly own that our patronage and support have mainly arisen from consequences growing out of communication and trade with " the Confederate States"

Lock to our harbor-it is filled with shipping : ex amine our warehouses -they are groaning under a heavy load of merchandize; visit our hotels and boarding-houses-they are filled with transients ;- and are our steamers, with the exception of perhaps two, up true and real cause of our great private and public But the two paragraps in the "Address" we allude to, are as follows:

"Amongst the prominent beneficial schemes thus brought into operation, we may mention the regular Forers Monroe, Juce 2-At 7 o'clock yesterday system of steam communication with the Mother Country, the United States and the West Indies, as ler's left wing, and a spirited fight with musketry and artillery was kept up until 8 o'clock, when they were our own Islands, which, ccupled with the establishment of the Royal Victoria Hotel, have in these times of Thirty rebel soldiers came into our lines yesterday political and commercial excitement, combined to bring the Bahamas into conspicuous notice, to facilitate met 2 00, without finding purchasers. cantile enterprise, and to promote private as well as public prosperity.

"We may thus congratulate your Excellency and

BERMUDA HUNDREDS, June 1st, 1864.—The rebel macular. But perhaps the omission was accidental; if the Republican is indebted to him for his kindness in

their stoprage; and we would never consent to enjoy prosperity if ashamed to own the source from which it might principally enanate. No nation-no community should in this enlightened age do " in the sight of God and man" what policy might dictate should be ignored and abnegated.

TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THEASHEE, in the Clerk's Office of the Dis-trict Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia

YANKEE ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE PETERSBURG. RICEMOND, June 10th, 1864.

The enemy, 5 900 strong, under Kau's, made a desperate attempt to cap ure Peteraburg yesterday. They advanced which they were repulsed, they succeeded in flanking about two hundred of our militia, causing them to retreat, with a loss of six killed and thirty wounded, including some of our best citizens. The militia fought like veterans. The Yankese then advanced to og the wants of the world to be what they were four the suburbs, but at the opportune moment Graham's battery opened upon them from the reservoir .-Hill, simultaneously with Dearing's cavalry, charged them, and the enemy fied in great confusion. The column advancing on Blankford road was repulsed by Sturdivant's battery, which arrived in time. Our reinforcements pursued the Yarkees several miles. The residence of Tim Rives was sacked and burned, and Mr. Rives carried off. Rev. W. Hall, Chaplain of the Washington Artillery, was also captured.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

RICEM ND. Jane 10th, 1864. European advices to the 25th have been received. Pelisier, the Duke of Malak ff. is dead.

The news of the great battles in Virginia, caused great sensation in England. The Times and Star regard Grant's success as undecisive. The Post expressed the conviction that the Federals had sustained a crushing defeat. The Herald and Globe prosounce the advance on Richmond a

FROM JOBNSTON'S ARMY.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10th, 1864. The enemy developed in force yesterday in our front at Ackworth, and on our extreme right, East of the Rail Road towards Roswell.

There was partial skirmishing in the afternoon in front of Hood's corps. Prisoners report the bridge at Etowah as rebuilt by the

Yankees, and trains running to Ackworth. Sherman avoids every effort to bring him to an engagement out of his breastworks. Captured Yankees say he bas orders not to rick a general engagement. Gov Brown returned from the front yesterday, where he

NORTHERN NEWS.

has been with Gen. Johnston.

RICHMOND, June 10th, 1864. Northern dates of the 7th inst., state that Grant's dispatches say that the enemy attacked the Federal line on Saturday night, and was everywhere repulsed, and that everything was going on well.

The correspondent of the Inquirer admits a loss of four thousand at Coal Harbor on the 3d inst. General Tyler lost a foot, and seven Colonels were wounded. The caucusing at Baltimore indicated the renomination

of Lincoln and Hamlin. Gold is quoted at 1941. Sherman, in a dispatch dated at Ackworth, June 7th, 12 o'clock, noon, says that he is in full possession of the rail-

road within one mile of Marietta. WESTERN NEWS-YANKEE BEPORTS, &c. MOBILE ALA., June 10th, 1864.

[Special to the Register.] EENATOBIA, June 8 h.—Carby has been appointed Division Commander. Banks, Steele and Rosecrapz retain their respective commands. Mower is reported to have defeated Polignac on the 18th

ult., on Yellow Bayou. The Confederate loss is said to have been 800: Federal loss 150. Sibly is moving on Southwestern Missouri, with 2,400

Six thousand infantry were ordered on the 10th ult. from Missouri to reinforce Canby.

A raid is reported to have left Memphis for Corinth. Gold was quoted in Memphis at 225. bremont has been nominated for the Presidency and

Washington dispatches of the 2d say that 30,000 woundhad been brought to the hospitals there.

Cochrine for the Vice Presidency, by the Cleeveland Con-

FREMONT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

RICHMOND, June 10th, 1864. Fremont's letter accepting the Cleveland nomination, declares Lincoln's administration a military dictatorship, without unity of action or vigor of execution. He says if an acceptable man is nominated at Baltimore he will not be a candidate. If Lincoln should be nominated, there is no alternative but to organize every element of opposition

to prevent the misfortune of his re-election. The Herald says that Fremont's position secures the defeat of Lincoln.

NO CHANGE IN MILLITARY AFFAIRS. _ R.CHMOND, June 10th, 1864. No change in the situation of the two armies. All quiet

RICHMOND June 10th, 1864. The steam rams built by the Lairda have been purchased by the Euglish government. The crew of the schooner J. L Girchy have been discharged.

The Liverpool cotton market was steady.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. BICHMOND, June 10th, 1/64. The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the bill to establish a Bureau of Foreign Supplies. The Senate again rejected the bill to authorize two army reporters to purchase rations and torage. Most of the day was spent in secret session.

The House passed the Senate bill for the relief of the States holding old currency, and disagreed to the Senate amendments to the bill amending the tax laws. A committee of conference will be the result.

THE FEDERAL STEAMER KEARSAGE .- The United States ship Kearsage has had a narrow escape. She had unsuccessfully pursued a Confederate cruiser and a blockade runner laden with cotton, and proceeded to Ostend to revictual. The Captain had an Ostend pilot on board to whom he left the navigation of the ship. Suddenly she was carried against the Leopold embank ment, and grazed the flood gate. The captain rushed on deck in a state of great indignation, and accused the nilot of having blundered windly. Whether this of 1000 tons was fixed firmly, and no exertions could get her off. She bore her position very well however. and it is experted that when she is lightened of her heavy guns she will float off. But it will be necessary to take her into dock and in the meanwhile the Confederates and blockade runners will have it all their

Congress will probably adj uru to-morrow

DECLINE IN PRICES .- A gentleman recently from Mobile, Ala, informs us that there has been a great fall in the prices of provisions in all sections of the country not affected by the presence of the army.—
Corn meal is seiling in Mobile at \$2 50; bacon \$2 50; butter \$3 00. In the cane-brake counties around Scima, corn was in great abundance, and freely offered at

own way.-Liverpool Journal of Commerce, Ap. il 17.

Horses were much chesper than they have been for some time past. A horse that three months since would have brought \$1500 in Belma, can now of

Our Victory in Trans-Mississippl. A private letter to Jas. M. Booker, E.q., of Lyuchburg' from Gen. E. Kirby Smith, dated Camden, Ark., May 5, 1864, was received by Mr. B. Tuesday, and